

Sedalia Evening Democrat.

NEW SERIES.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1893.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

ADJOURNED.

THE POPULIST'S CONFERENCE ENDS ITS LABORS.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Resignation of Chairman Carroll Refused—The "Sell Out" Discussed.

The populists' conference ended its session at the court house last night after a day of lively discussion and considerable work.

When the conference assembled at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a committee of greeting was appointed for the purpose of sending an expression of the populists of Missouri to the party in Kansas and Nebraska. The committee was composed of M. V. Carroll, Butler; C. E. Gardner, Marshall; W. C. Aldridge, California, and W. O. Atkinson, Butler. The following messages were sent:

"To Hon. L. D. Lewelling, Topeka, Kas.:

The representatives of the populists of Missouri in conference assembled at Sedalia, February 22, 1893, send greeting to Gov. Lewelling and the populist legislature of Kansas. Sustain the constitution, surrender no right of freemen and the liberty-loving people of the nation will do you honor."

"To the Speaker of the Nebraska Legislature:

The people's party of Missouri in conference assembled at Sedalia, February 22, 1893, sends greeting to the populists of the Nebraska legislature: "Well done, thou good and faithful servants."

During the work of this committee, there was a meeting of the state central committee at Siche's hotel. The following gentlemen were present: M. V. Carroll, chairman, Butler; C. E. Gardner, secretary and committeeman from seventh district; Hugh Tudor, Dawn, second district; F. P. Foster, St. Joseph, third district; Editor Griffin, Maryville, fourth district; Pierce Hackett, Virginia, Mo., sixth district; M. M. Pease, West Plains, fourteenth district.

Chairman Carroll presented a report of the receipts and expenditures during the campaign. The debts had all been paid and there still remained in the treasury a small balance. The report was received and adopted.

Chairman Carroll, Secretary Gardner and Treasurer Hackett, members of the executive committee, made statements in reference to the alleged "sell out" of the committee in the last campaign by placing Shirk, a republican, and Smith, a democrat, upon the ticket. The statements were heard by the committee and endorsed as follows:

"After hearing the report of the executive committee, made by its chairman, and fully approving same, we, the undersigned members of the state central committee assembled, hereby express our thorough confidence in the executive committee, and we return our thanks to them for the faithful, untiring and efficient work of the committee, especially Chairman Carroll."

Owing to the great amount of time exacted by his duties, Chairman Carroll asked that his resignation be accepted. This was stoutly opposed, and when he gave notice that he would count the votes, the quorum was broken by two of the committeemen grabbing their hats and rushing from the room.

Arrangements were made to pay the chairman a salary for his services in the campaign. The meeting was entirely harmonious.

At the conference at the court house last night the following address was issued to the voters of the state:

"Your committee after due deliberation would recommend the Omaha platform to the candid thinking voters of Missouri as the best national platform, for the preservation of the liberties of the people of this country.

"We submit to the thinking, fair-minded men of this state, that our present industrial condition is deplorable and that a change is imperatively demanded, and we call on every liberty loving voter of this great state of Missouri, regardless of past political affiliations, or party prejudice and of political hatreds, to unite with us, in this our earnest effort to stay the march

of corporate power, to re-enthroned our government on the pedestal of liberty established by Jefferson and Lincoln, to the end that the material conditions of the whole people may be improved; and the wealth producers of our nation, afforded an opportunity to realize a just reward for their labor, that the channels of commerce may be regulated by nature's laws of supply and demand and that even and exact justice may be done to all men."

Prior to the closing it was moved by Hugh Tudor, of the Second district, and adopted by the body that it is the sense of the state central committee that the people's party in the various townships and voting precincts in the different counties nominate and support straight people's party men in all elections.

It is the purpose of the party to organize clubs and assess each member not to exceed 10 cents per month, one half of the proceeds to go to the treasury of the state central committee.

Another resolution was that the people's party and the reform press should do all in their power to defeat the efforts being made to bond the country for improvement of country roads.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Washington's Birthday Celebrated by the Public Schools.

If the criminal court room had been four times as large as it was last night it would not have furnished, comfortable seating room for the large number of citizens who gathered at the court house to witness the public school entertainment.

The occasion was to do honor to the memory of America's greatest son—of the world's most perfect soldier-statesman—George Washington, and in every respect it was a most pronounced success.

About one hundred pupils participated in the literary and musical exercises and showed thorough training for their parts.

Of course in so large an audience, where every foot of standing room was occupied, there was considerable noise and confusion, but the pupils permitted this to interrupt them very little, and most of them made themselves heard distinctly in spite of the noise. These exercises were under the direction of Miss Helen Gallie, whose successful management of these musical and literary entertainments has so often been witnessed in Sedalia.

Prof. A. J. Smith, superintendent of the city schools delivered an interesting and eloquent address upon the life and character of George Washington. He handled his subject well and paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the man whom every American delights to honor.

A Happy Wedding.

The nuptials of Mr. George W. Harlan and Miss Birdie Clark, of Ottumwa, were solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Clark, in a most impressive manner at 8 o'clock last evening. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Jas. A. Logan, of the Presbyterian church.

The young couple were heartily congratulated, after which over one hundred guests were invited to the dining room where an elaborate supper was served in a most elegant manner.

The presents were numerous and very costly. The guests were received by Mr. T. H. Clark, brother of the bride, assisted by Miss Bessie Griffin.

The groom is one of the wealthiest young farmers of Cooper county and a young man of fine business ability.

There is no fairer or more lovable woman in all Missouri than the bride, and the groom is to be congratulated upon securing such a helpmate.

There were many fine costumes worn by the ladies, and Ottumwa sustained its reputation for beautiful women and gallant men.

Full line Stickney's cigars at Snell's barber shop.

Playing a Return Engagement.

"Our Married Men" company, Clark & Williams, arrived in the city at noon from Topeka, Kansas, and will play at the opera house to-night. This is a return engagement, the company having appeared here three weeks ago, at which time they gave good satisfaction.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE MISSOURI LAW MAKERS AT WORK.

MEASURES ENGROSSED.

The Governor Asks for the Relief of Imprisoned County Judges—Taking Notes.

Special to the Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 23.—The fact that both houses adjourned Tuesday evening over to Thursday gave the St. Louis contingent, and others who cared to, a chance to leave the city, and many of the solons and visitors took advantage of the opportunity and left; the result was that Washington's birthday at the capital was an unusually dull day, but the fact that it was dull on the street didn't prevent some of the committees meeting and getting in their work and the number of bills reported back to the house and senate exceeds that of any day for several weeks past.

The judiciary committee last night had the largest audience that it has had to face this session, and all from Lafayette county and all on account of a little bill introduced by Representative Miller last week to give that grand old county four terms of circuit court instead of three and to hold two of those terms at Higginsville. Both sides were heard. Higginsville people of course were red hot for the bill while Lexington and other towns in the county were as enthusiastically against it. The committee listened patiently to both sides, and adjourned without taking any action, which is in favor of Lexington; any sort of a postponement being in their favor. The committee investigating the so-called charges against General Wickham held a long meeting but no evidence of a damaging character was offered and this farce will probably end in a few days.

Senator Yeater has introduced another court bill. This time it is to take Pettis away from Lafayette and Saline and have a circuit court all to ourselves in Pettis; but as there appears to be so great a diversity of opinion as to the merits of his two bills that he will not rush either for a few days, and in the meantime go home and confer with his constituents.

Governor Stone to-day sent to the house and senate a message giving a history of the bonded indebtedness of Cass, St. Clair and other counties, of the imprisonment of the judges of those counties by federal authority for refusal to levy taxes to pay judgments against such counties, and recommending the adoption of measures for the relief of the imprisoned officials.

In the house to-day Brandon's bill, requiring holders of notes to have same stamped by the assessor before they can be collected and attaching penalties for a violation of the law, was ordered to engrossment. The house took recess until this afternoon.

In the senate the bill for the erection of suitable monuments over the graves of Gen. Shields, Judge Scott and Gov. Marmaduke was defeated.

Senator Yeater's bill repealing the three per cent. clause of the Australian ballot law was ordered engrossed. The senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Teachers' Institute.

The monthly institute of the teachers of the Sedalia schools will take place at the Broadway high school building next Saturday. The institute will open at 9 o'clock. At 10 o'clock Rev. F. F. Emerson will deliver a lecture upon "The Writings and Influence of Ralph Waldo Emerson." Mr. Emerson is a nephew of the great writer. An interesting programme has been arranged.

For Sale.

My residence at No. 705 West Broadway; 8 rooms, bath room, stables and furnace. Address R. C. Sneed, Wainwright building, St. Louis, or Landmann & Hartshorn, Sedalia.

An Indication of Spring.

John Menece, the stockman, is walking the floor with a badly swollen right wrist, the result of a boil, and says that it is a sure evidence that spring is almost here.

AMUSEMENTS.—WOOD'S OPERA HOUSE.

To-Night!—Feb. 23!

RETURN OF THE FUN-MAKERS.

CLARK & WILLIAMS,

In the Roaring Farce,

Our Married Men.

Playing Return Engagement Everywhere to Houses Crowded to the Doors.
10 Weeks in New York! 10 Weeks in Chicago! 8 Weeks in Boston!
All Songs New. All Jokes Young. All Dances Fresh. 3 1/2 Hours of Continuous Laughter.

A DETECTIVE'S SCHEME.

Will Result in the Arrest of the Law-Breakers of Boone County.

R. H. Edmonds has just returned from Boone county and he and R. D. Rucker, of Sturgeon, who was in Mexico to-day, says the *Ledger*, say it is rumored that the proprietors of drug stores in Sturgeon, Centralia and Columbia have liablied themselves to pay fines for disregarding the law and selling whisky. The above gentlemen only heard it rumored and do not tell it for an indisputable fact.

It appears that Price Hudson formerly lived in Sturgeon and was well known among all the people there. He left Sturgeon and went to St. Louis a few years ago. Recently he came back and appeared to be out of employment. He would hang around with "the boys" and was in all the sporting events that he could get on to. He would buy his whisky at the drug stores and after going out would label the bottles and preserve them. It is said that he worked the same scheme in Columbia and Centfalia and has as high as eighteen charges against one drug store. It is thought he represents a detective agency of St. Louis.

Sons of Temperance.

Florence Palmer, Division No. 12, Sons of Temperance, was organized last evening in P. O. of S. A. lodge rooms with forty-six charter members, by Captain Mark W. Larkins, of Meadville, Pa., grand trustee and organizer of the national division. The division will meet every Wednesday evening in the above named hall, the follow-

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Call and See Me.

410 OHIO ST.

A TRUANT WIFE.

A Disconsolate Husband Traces Her From Tipton to Nevada—Back to Her Home.

The old, old story of "Ostler Joe" was renewed with its tears and heartaches at the depot Tuesday evening.

Last Friday evening a woman apparently about 25 years of age approached Baggage-master Wright and asked to have a large box checked to Nevada. Her manner was awkward and embarrassed and she finally informed the agent that it was the first time she had ever traveled alone, and seemed quite anxious that no mistake be made in shipping the box. She paid for 90 pounds excess weight and took the southbound train.

On Monday afternoon the second chapter was begun by a man's rushing into the baggage room and inquiring if a large box—describing

NEW -- SHOES!

Spring



Spring

Styles.

Styles.

Wm. Courtney's.

ing members were elected to the various offices:

Worthy patriot, H. W. Chamberlain; grand deputy, M. W. Chamberlain; vice patriot, Miss Dora M. Walker; past patriot, Geo. L. Townsley; reporter, Martin C. Farnham; collector, Miss Bessie Chamberlain; treasurer, Mrs. Lucy H. Walker; prelate, George S. Newkirk; conductor, Henry P. Baxter; escort, Miss Martha B. Guenther; guard, Miss Anita H. Walmsley; watchman, Frank A. Collins; trustee, three years, B. L. Hartsorn; trustee, two years, Conrad Epperson.

Died of Consumption.

After a painful illness, the 17-year-old son of Edward Simpson, colored, died at his home yesterday afternoon of consumption. The funeral took place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence, No. 500 West Henry street.

Presented With a Girl.

R. F. Shaw, a popular carpenter in the "Katy" shops, and living at No. 1204 South Lamine, is walking on air to-day, his wife having presented him with a bouncing girl baby last night.

Real Estate Going Up.

The real estate firms are holding their prices up for spring, and some good property has been sold at quite an advance. The firm of Woodfin & Thatcher say they will not advance the prices for about thirty days on any of their properties. Parties who wish good properties or houses in any part of the city, had better call on them. They write fire insurance, best companies, loan money, buy and sell real estate.—314 Ohio street.

the one shipped to Nevada—had been received at any time from Tipton. He was told that there had been whereupon he proceeded to relate the cause of his trouble.

He was a farmer near Tipton, in search of his wife. On last Friday she secretly collected all the chickens, meat, lard, etc., and took the produce to Tipton, where it was sold. She was missed from her home and a search soon brought out the fact that she had bought a ticket for Sedalia. Three little children had been left at home, one of them only nine months old.

When the train came in from the south Tuesday evening, the runaway wife and her husband were the first to alight. The man's face was brightened with a smile that clearly indicated his great joy. The woman, however, seemed to accept the state of affairs under protest and looked very much downcast, and answered her husband in monosyllables. They refused to disclose their names, but from the conversation of the man it was learned that his wife had been located at a hotel in Nevada. She was a stranger in that place and during her stay, while walking over the city, wandered away from the hotel and became lost. A handsomer man is supposed to have taken a prominent part in the case.

Both left for their Tipton home on passenger train No. 4 Tuesday night, where it is to be hoped that the past will be forgiven and the future made full of joy and happiness.

The Sword of Cortez.

A dispatch from San Antonio, Tex., says that A. G. Cortera, a prominent mining man of Monterey, Mexico, has arrived there,

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Extends from East Broadway to East Sixteenth street, and can be bought in lots from one to ten acres at one-half what the same lots will be worth in 1894. We also have for sale the choicest lots in all other parts of the City. Bargains and easy terms can be had by calling on the

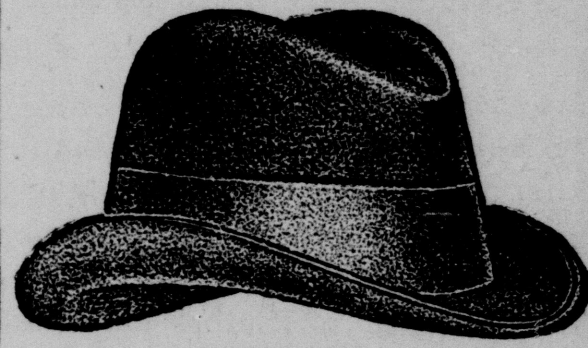
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Gentry & Cloney

--FOR YOUR--

HATS!



They have just received a large line of the popular "Fedora Hat" and the latest style Stiff Hats. They also have the largest and most complete line of Men's Furnishing Goods in the city. Their stock is new and fresh and the very latest novelties.

Their Neckwear Line is the Largest and Most Complete ever shown in the city, consisting of Wilson Bros' best. Shirts, Fancy and Dress Shirts in all styles. Hosiery and Handkerchiefs—an endless variety of the best makes. Umbrellas, Mackintosh Coats, Traveling Companions, Grips, and all the Latest Novelties in Men's Furnishing Goods.

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TIME PAYMENTS. HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID

For Second-Hand Goods!

Old Goods Taken in Exchange for New. Come and see a fine line of Solid Oak Furniture. Goods sold on Time Payments.

MATTRESSES MADE TO ORDER. OLD MATTRESSES RENOVATED. Muckey's Place, 207 East Third Street.

bringing with him a valuable and interesting relic of the days of the conquest of Mexico by the Spanish in 1513. This is the sword of Hernan Cortez, the conqueror of Montezuma. From this sword some idea can be gained of the strength of the invaders. The weapon is 4 1/2 feet in length and the blade is very wide. The hilt is strong and massive, and was made for the use of both hands. Altogether, it is a formidable appearing weapon and must have been dangerous in the hands of a powerful man. Mr. Cortera took the sword to San Antonio for the purpose of having it replated, but could not have the work done to his satisfaction, and accordingly took it back with him in its original state.

Police Court.

Joseph Sexton was arraigned for intoxication, and acknowledged his guilt. A fine of \$10 was assessed and a stay of execution granted on condition that he leave the city at once.

Hattie Miller and Jennie Jackson, colored, were charged with disturbing the peace, and both pleaded guilty. They were fined \$10 each and a stay granted.

Chas. Dyke, a stage-struck young man from Warrensburg, was a sight to behold. He was upon his return from a theatrical tour of the east where he had "had work on the stage." The company stranded and Dyke was left to shift for himself. He came west by degrees, riding in coal cars and walking when put off the trains. He was black as a negro this morning, the soot covering his face until it was impossible to find a white spot. He was fined \$10 and given a stay to leave town in thirty minutes.

See Monkhouse for Fort Scott Red Coal. Tel. 255.

Death of Mrs. Henderson.

The funeral of Mrs. Catherine Henderson took place this morning at 10 o'clock. She was 65 years of age and the cause of her death was consumption. Her death took place at 7 o'clock Tuesday night.

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FOR 1893!

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—OF ITS—
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HALVES, 10¢ - 1/4

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Patrons of the EVENING DEMOCRAT will confer a favor upon the management by promptly reporting any irregularity in delivery or bad condition of paper from improper handling.

RELIABLE AND NEWSY!



THE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Just watch the building boom that is going to spring into life in a few weeks.

The city authorities cannot be too active in pushing the matter of sanitary reforms.

The Chicago switchmen are on a strike and the Pinkertons have been called out.

THE DEMOCRAT is glad to see the good impression Sedalia makes upon all home hunters who come within her borders. It speaks volumes for the future of the Queen City.

THE civil service reformer in Cleveland's cabinet is Bissel, the postmaster general. He is Mr. Cleveland's old law partner, and his word will go a long ways with Grover.

CLEVELAND's appointment of Carlisle, Herbert and Morton to places in his cabinet is generally endorsed. The other members are not so well received or so well known, especially in the west.

CAN'T Sedalia hit upon some plan for improving those streets that are not important enough to warrant paving? If this could be done much of the mud nuisance would be done away with.

LAFAYETTE county is agitated over the proposition to hold two terms of circuit court at Higginsville, and feeling runs so high that the Lexington News is about to be boycotted by certain parties for opposing the scheme.

It is altogether likely that the sugar bounty laws will be repealed before Claus Spreckels can get his Sandwich Island sugar plantations annexed to this country, but if he can sell his sugar company stock before the annexation bubble bursts he will come out of the deal considerably ahead. Speculations of an international character are always more or less risky, however.

It is given out from Washington that inquiries are being made under the direction of the incoming administration, and if it appears that the new congress is favorable to the repeal of the Sherman silver law an extra session will be called. It will be silver, however, and not tariff reform that will cause an extra session. And yet the silver question was not an issue in the campaign last year!

THE DEMOCRAT desires to record its hearty endorsement of the following from an editorial in the St. Louis Republic: "The refusal of Governor Stone to yield to the demands of the know-nothings is not

surprising. He is a Democrat, and nothing less was to have been expected of him. But he deserves thanks for the specially emphatic way in which he expressed his detestation of the religious test proposed by the so-called "American Protective Association" which sent a committee to demand that he appoint no Roman Catholics to office."

DELUDING THE NEGRO.

The editor of the *Gazette*, profoundly ignorant as he is of existing conditions in this section of the country, doubtless feels that he is doing the Lord's service when he appeals to the negro race prejudice in defense of negroes who are punished for nameless offenses against white women.

Passing by the moral responsibility for crime that a newspaper assumes when it undertakes to teach a whole race that they must stand up in defense of one of that race who is guilty of an infamous offense, the DEMOCRAT wants to call the attention of the negro himself to the fact that the doctrine makes him the victim.

All through the south during the last twenty-five years whenever the negro has been incited to acts of violence which brought upon him quick and terrible punishment, the moving cause of the calamity has been some politician fresh from New England who does not understand existing conditions in the section in which he lives, or cares not for the evil he brings upon the credulous negro who listens to him.

The man or newspaper which teaches the ignorant, brutal negro, or white man either for that matter, that he has only to face a damage suit or short term of imprisonment if he insults or assaults a lady on the street, is leading his victim upon dangerous ground.

The doctrine that most men adhere to in this country is that a man has the natural right to defend his fireside and his family.

If a negro should slay a man in defense of his wife or daughter, the DEMOCRAT, for one, would not write him down a criminal.

Indeed the negro race must be taught this high regard for virtue; this responsibility for the preservation of his family.

The negro must be taught to regard the criminal of his own race as a criminal upon whom social ostracism should be imposed.

The sensible negro knows that his best friends have ever been found among the southern people, even though those people are quick to punish certain crimes.

THE dispatches to the *Republic* indicate serious danger of a strike on the part of the employees of several important railway lines centering at Chicago. These strikes are always expensive both to the companies and employees, and both parties should make concessions to prevent them. A strike during the coming spring and summer would be disastrous to the world's fair and should be prevented if possible. It would certainly seem that all differences could be arbitrated and settled satisfactorily if both parties would consent to such means of settlement.

THE home seekers who have been vainly waiting for months for the opening of the Cherokee Strip have agreed to invade the coveted territory on March 6th unless the bill opening the land to settlement passes congress before that time. Then the poor invaders will be removed by force and find themselves turned adrift too late in the season to rent land and make crops elsewhere.

PERHAPS the editor of the *Gazette* is ignorant of the fact, but the slavery question was settled some years ago, and now the southern people are meeting the problem that is actually present rather than wasting time in discussing the injury which New England did to this country when she pushed the slave trade so industriously in order to find a market for the rum she exported.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-night—return engagement of the favorite comedians Clark and Williams in the funniest of all farce comedies "Our Married Men." The play is deserving of good patronage as those who witnessed it before will attest. The performance is

clean, refined and one with a plot and is calculated to please ladies and children as well as gentlemen. The several ladies of the company are all pretty and sing immense. Clark and Williams are both good comedians. The dancing and singing of Miss Carrie Scott as Kittie, the soubrette, is good. Miss Madeline has a wonderful contralto voice. Miss Dora Cole is pretty and sings well. Miss Davenport is acceptable as Miss Ames and plays her part well. Taken all in all, the company is good and judging from the sale of seats there will be a crowded house to-night.

A TEMPERANCE SERMON.

Dr. Prottman to the Missouri Law-makers Last Sunday.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 22, 1893.

To the Editor of the Democrat:

Certainly no apology can be required of me, or of the editor, for presenting in your columns some account of a sermon preached on Sunday last in the hall of the house of representatives, by Rev. Dr. W. M. Prottman, chaplain of that body. The good doctor is so well known throughout your part of the country that your readers will greet his appearance as that of an old friend; and his splendid character and record as a man and a divine give his thoughtful public utterances a value and force that attach to the words of but few men in Missouri. Hence, without undue ceremony, the writer undertakes to give your readers, briefly and altogether from memory, an outline of last Sunday's discourse.

The house had previously adopted a resolution requesting the chaplain to preach a sermon on that day—the members perhaps feeling somehow that after putting in a week making human laws, it would be well for them to devote one day to listening to the divine law. The hour set was 3 o'clock, p. m., and it found an audience present of sufficient numbers to comfortably fill the large hall.

Dr. Prottman took his text from 2nd Samuel, 23d chapter and 3d verse: "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God."

The sermon that followed was a powerful one, impressing the listener at times as almost an echo of the divine voice. Referring to the fact that on the last day of the year 1892 he had concluded his fiftieth year in the ministry, the speaker added that he was on this day (19th of February) just 76 years of age—"nearing the lonely summit of four-score years." Yet there was no lack of strength or eloquence in his presentation of the subject with which he dealt, and advanced age interposed no bar to the march of his logic or the flow of his humor.

From his text the speaker proceeded to discourse of the responsibility that rests upon our law-makers, who "rule over men" in framing the legislation designed to govern their conduct and business. The main point set forth related to the incalculable evils that flow from the saloons, the inherent and ineradicable weakness and viciousness of the license system, and the faulty, shifty character of our whole dramshop code. The central idea was the responsibility of the law-makers and their short-comings in meeting it ("present company excepted," the speaker suavely observed just here.)

The sermon abounded in striking illustrations of the variegated miseries and iniquities that breed like maggots in the liquor traffic. Let me try to give in my own way one as a sample of all.

You go out here in the morning and find a man dead at the roadside. Soon a crowd collects; and then comes the coroner, and a brief search reveals in the dead man's pocket a bottle half full of whisky. The poor devil has become too drunk to sit on his horse, has fallen off and is dead. What is the verdict? "Accident." But if you find a man dead with the murderer's knife still sticking in the body, the whole country is scourred to find the slayer, and when found he is tried and hanged by the neck till he is dead, dead, dead. What makes this mighty difference? The saloon license.

The doctor summed up substantially thus: As the saloon keeper is about to die, place in his stiffening fingers his license and bid him take it with him. When the Great Judge asks him why he has done these evil things while in the body, he holds up his license and replies that the court gave him the authority. The court, when asked to account for its share in the evil responds that the man got his license because the legislature passed a law requiring the court to issue it. The legislature, when confronted with the charge of complicity in the work of destruction, pleads that the law was passed because the people wanted it. "And there," said the speaker, "rests the final responsibility."

But the people are not always going to be responsible; the truth is doing its work among them, and where truth prevails and voters "rule in justice," the rule of iniquity will have ended.

But it is impossible for me to do this great sermon even half justice. Enough to say that it asked again, as has been asked a thousand times, the old questions about the liquor traffic that no human being can answer truthfully without condemning that traffic utterly. The lesson of it is,--work and wait. Time, which builds up or wears out all things earthly, will strengthen and concentrate public opinion until it shall have become an irresistible force, and its weight will find nothing but weakness in the forces of evil to oppose it.

OFFICE OF THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SEDALIA, MO.

February 20, 1893.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We have to-day closed a contract for the purchase of a large stock of two drawer, four drawer and six drawer Domestic sewing machines with a dealer retiring from the trade. We wish to inform the public that these machines, together with some other leading makes of machines will be placed on the floor of our office, 114 East Fifth street, on February 27th next and will be closed out at the manufacturers' net cash price. This will be a bargain and no fake. We invite inspection.

THE SINGER MFG. CO.

A Moberly Lady with Modjeska.

Modjeska, the noted actress, with her noted troupe is playing this week in St. Louis. Miss Maud Durbin, formerly of this city is the star of this troupe. They are playing to crowded houses. Many of the Moberly people are going down to see her.—Monitor.

Ministers of the gospel are requested to call at our drug store and we will give them (free of charge), one \$2.00 box of "Cactarine," or Extract of Mexican Cactus, which cures Catarrh, Hay Fever and all throat and nasal troubles. AUG. T. FLEISCHMANN.

Official Council Proceedings.

COUNCIL CHAMBER FEB. 6, 1893.—Council met in regular session, Mayor Stevens presiding. All members present except Councilman Hutchinson. The minutes of the last meeting read and approved. A remonstrance was read from the property owners on West Fifth street protesting against the paving on said street.

On motion of Bosserman remonstrance placed on file. Carried. A remonstrance was read from the property owners on Seventh street between Ohio and Lafayette protesting against the paving of said street. On motion of Dean remonstrance was referred to city engineer.

On motion of Bosserman the clerk was instructed to draw a warrant for \$50 in favor of the city attorney for the revision of the charter. Carried.

On motion of Bosserman the street commissioner was instructed to put in a crossing on the north side of Sixth near Harrison avenue. Carried.

On motion of Dean the chairman of the fire department committee was instructed to purchase 500 feet of hose. Carried.

On motion of Bosserman the clerk was instructed to draw a warrant for \$41.50 in favor of Edward Hurley on account of mistaken valuation, paying too much taxes.

An ordinance to repeal article 1, of ordinance to, title "Health Department" of the revised ordinances of 1881 and all amendments thereto and enact in lieu thereof the following to be and be known as article 1 of said ordinance, was on motion of Honkump read the first time. On motion of Bosserman the rules were suspended and the ordinance placed on its second and third reading. Carried.

On motion of Dean the ordinance was placed on its final passage; carried unanimously.

Absent, Hutchinson. On motion of Dean the city clerk was instructed to draw a warrant for Henry Kunre taxes of 1891 and 1892. Carried.

The reports of the city officers for the month of January, 1893, were read and accepted and placed on file, to-wit:

V. P. Hart, collections from all sources, \$11,228.03.

B. Kauck, fines assessed, \$1,050.

John DeLong, fines collected, \$293.75

Samuel Sprecker, market inspector, \$74.95

Samuel Sprecker, city weighmaster, \$120.50.

E. W. Stevens, cemetery lots sold, \$45.

On motion of Bosserman the bills read, properly signed by the different committees, were allowed and warrants ordered issued if sufficient money in treasury.

A petition was read from the property owners in the vicinity of Broadway and Quincy asking for two hydrants to be placed one at the corner of Quincy and Broadway and the other at the corner of Broadway and Barrett. On motion of Bosserman the petition was referred to water works committee.

Communication was read from the chief engineer of the M. & T. in regard to the overhead bridge at Massachusetts street, saying that he would give the matter his earliest attention.

An ordinance governing water company, plumbers and water consumers was on motion of Honkump, placed on its first reading. On motion of Honkump the ordinance was referred to the city attorney.

On motion of Honkump city attorney was instructed to prepare an ordinance relative to tearing up streets and sidewalks without a permit from the city engineer. Carried.

On motion of Honkump the matter of procuring flush tanks was referred to the water works committee. Carried.

On motion of Honkump the salary of the back tax collector was placed to \$75 per month. Carried.

On motion of Honkump council adjourned to meet Friday, February 10, 1893. Carried. ED. HOUGH, City Clerk.

BRICK! THE LEXINGTON TRIUMPH PRESS BRICK COMPANY.

Keeps on Hands a Large Supply of the Very Best

Dry Press Brick!

Shipments made to all points on the Mo. Pac. R. R. PRICES as LOW as the Lowest.

Address, Lexington Triumph Press Brick Company.

THOS. M. COBB, Sup't., LEXINGTON, MO.

Chris Eckhoff,

---Dealer in---

FANCY AND STAPLE

GROCERIES!

Provisions, Glassware, Queensware, Flour, Feed and Country Produce.

108 East Main St.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874

JAMES GLASS.

---WHOLESALE---

LIQUORS!

SEDALIA, MISSOURI.

FARNHAM & CRAWFORD,

UNDERTAKERS & FURNITURE DEALERS.

Ramsay's Old Stand, 116 and 118 West Second street. A complete stock of everything in our line. Telegraph and country orders for funeral work will have the prompt attention of experienced undertakers.

D. E. KENNEDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

With Hon. John H. Bothwell, Attorney and Counselor.

OFFICE:—Dempsey Building, Rooms 26 and 28. Practice where Business calls.

JOSEPH A. WERNZEL

..SURVEYOR..

Surveys of city lots and other tracts of land promptly attended to. Drawings, plans, estimates, etc. furnished on short notice. CONSCIENTIOUS WORK GUARANTEED.

Office in Hurley Building.

LEAVE ORDERS WITH E. HURLEY.

SEE THE

WHIPPLE COAL CO.,

For Coal, Wood, Feed, Sewer-pipe, Paving Brick, etc.

Yard Cor. Third and Montgomery. Tel. 43.

QUEEN CITY LIVERY.

Good drivers, good saddlers, first-class buggies, carriages and phaetons. Two of the finest black and white horses in Sedalia. Batters taken at reasonable rates. Telephone 1. Osage street, opposite city hall.

JOHN A. COLLINS.

A NEW COAL YARD.

John Goodfellow and Wm. Baker have opened a new wood and coal yard at Fifth and Osage street. Give them a call for lowest prices on wood and coal.

J. GOODFELLOW & CO.

Gentry & Offield,

Fine Livery!

Carriages with experienced drivers.

West Fourth Street. Telephone 10.

Charles Kobrock,

Faust Restaurant and Oyster House.

Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Special brand of Imperial Beer.

114 Osage St., Sedalia, Mo

T. W. BAST,

—ARCHITECT—

and Superintendent of Buildings. Plans and specifications prepared on short notice.

Office 34 and 35. Hensseltz Block

The Celebrated French Cure.

Warranted "APHRODITE" or money refunded.

Is sold on a POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

To cure any form of nervous disease or any disorder of the generative organs of either sex.

whether arising from the excess—AFTER

use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through youthful indiscretion, over indulgence, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the back, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhoea, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impotency, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE is given for every \$5.00 order received, to refund the money if a permanent result is not effected. We have thousands of testimonials from old and young of both sexes, who have been permanently cured by the use of Aphrodite. Circulars free. Mention paper, Address

THE APHRODITE MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 27, Western Branch, PORTLAND, OREGON.

FOR SALE BY OVERSTREET THE DRUGGIST.

W. T. HUTCHINSON, President. JOHN D. CRAWFORD, Vice-President. WM. H. POWELL, Jr., Cashier. G. CRAWFORD, Ass't Cashier.

Citizens' National Bank,

SEDALIA, MISSOURI. (Established 1872.)

Cash Capital, paid in, \$100,000.00.

Surplus fund, 35,000.00.

A general banking business transacted. Collections receive prompt attention.

Liberal accommodations to depositors.

DIRECTORS: W. H. Powell, S. P. Johns, J. D. Crawford, S. H. Beiler, W. T. Hutchinson, N. N. Parberry, I. H. Doyle, Wm. H. Powell, Jr.

MISSOURI TRUST COMPANY

Capital, Paid in, \$200,000.00.

Surplus, 35,000.00.

DEALER in investment securities. Loans money on real estate. Safe deposit boxes for rent. Custodian of wills and other valuable papers. "NICKEL SAVINGS STAMP SYSTEM." Stamps can be found at the following places: August T. Fleischmann, Chris Hye, C. Eckhoff, Charles S. Dexter, Overstreet and Williams, C. S. Bonbright, Otis Smith, W. H. Ranken, A. P. Morey, Charles W. McAninch, F. E. Hoffman, Judge William Becker, D. W. McClure and Samuel C. Gold.

DIRECTORS:—O. A. Crandall, Pres't; F. A. Sampson, Vice Pres't; G. L. Faulhaber, Treas'r; F. E. Hoffman, Sec'y; Henry Lamm, Chris Hye, R. H. Moses, J. W. Murphy, W. T. Hutchinson.

Cor. Fourth & Ohio Sts.—SEDALIA, MISSOURI.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI.

JOHN N. DALBY, Pres't. R. H. MOSES, Cashier.

A. P. MOREY, Vice Pres't. W. H. VAN WAGNER, Ass't.

Capital, \$100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$30,000.

THIS BANK DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS AND SOLICITS THE ACCOUNTS of corporations, firms and individuals. DIRECTORS:—James Glass, Morris Harter, John N. Dalby, J. H. Mertz, Herman Kahrs, R. H. Moses, N. H. Gentry, C. E. Messerly, Henry Ranken, A. P. Morey, Charles W. McAninch, F. E. Hoffman, Judge William Becker, D. W. McClure and Samuel C. Gold.

A PROFITABLE Investment FOR ALL!

—THE—

PETTIS COUNTY INVESTMENT COMPANY,

OF SEDALIA, MO.,

Offers an investment profitable to the Rich and Poor. They issue an investment bond to be redeemed in monthly installments of \$2.00 each. Call at Rooms 23 and 25 Dempsey Building and investigate.

McLAUGHLIN--BRO'S.

FURNITURE DEALERS AND FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

Telegraph orders promptly attended to, day or night. Prompt, careful service.

---ARTERIAL EMBALMING---

A specialty. Night clerk at store.

513, 515, 517 OHIO ST.---TELEPHONE NO.8

SICHER'S HOTEL

The Largest and Best Appointed Hotel in the City.

Large, airy, well ventilated rooms. The best Two Dollar a Day Hotel in Central Missouri.

Table Unsurpassed! Corner Ohio & Third Sts. **Sicher & Conrad, Props**

TAILORING

RAILROAD TIME-CARDS.

Missouri Kansas and Texas R'y.			
SOUTHBOUND.		MAIN LINE.	
		Arrive.	Leave.
No. 1, Texas Express,	5:45 p. m.	6:15 p. m.	
No. 3, " "	8:55 a. m.	9:15 a. m.	
NORTHBOUND.		MAIN LINE.	
		Arrive.	Leave.
No. 2, Texas Express,	8:15 a. m.	10:40 a. m.	
No. 4, Chicago Exp's,	5:50 p. m.	6:10 p. m.	

Sedalia, Warsaw and Southern.			
NORTH BOUND.		Arrives.	
		Leaves.	
No. 500, Accommodation,	3:00 p. m.		
SOUTH BOUND.		Arrives.	
		Leaves.	
No. 199, Accommodation,	8:15 a. m.		

Missouri Pacific R'y.			
MAIN LINE.		WESTBOUND.	
		Arrive.	Leave.
No. 1 Day Express,	3:25 p. m.	3:35 p. m.	
No. 3 Night Express,	3:45 a. m.	3:55 a. m.	
No. 5 Local Pass'g'r,	3:15 p. m.	3:40 p. m.	
No. 7 Fast Mail,	7:55 a. m.	8:00 a. m.	
No. 9 Texas Express,	4:55 a. m.		
No. 7 does not carry passengers.			

Lexington Branch.			
WESTBOUND.		Arrive.	
		Leave.	
No. 193 Colorado Exp's	5:05 a. m.		
No. 191 Local Pass'g'r,	3:45 p. m.		
No. 197 Local Freight,	10:55 a. m.		
EASTBOUND.		Arrive.	
		Leave.	
No. 192 St. Louis Exp's,	10:30 a. m.		
No. 194 Local Passenger,	10:30 p. m.		
No. 198 Local Freight,	1:00 p. m.		

SEDALIA Building & Loan

Ass'n. of Sedalia, Mo.

CAPITAL STOCK, - \$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:

C. G. TAYLOR, President. S. P. JOHNS, Secretary. J. B. GALLIE, Treasurer.

This Association pays on monthly savings of 25 cents and upward, 12 per cent. compounded annually; on paid up stock 8 per cent. payable semi-annually. No forfeiture of dividends. Loans money on real estate security at 7 1/2 per cent. interest. Issued monthly in consecutive series matures definitely in seven years. Call

C. RICHARDSON, Sec'y.

No. 111 Ohio St., SEDALIA, MO.

E. G. CASSIDY.

Distiller's agent and Wholesale Liquor Dealer, Sole Agent Wm. J. Lemps' Western Brewing Beer Depot West Main Street, Telephone 114.

117 EAST MAIN STREET, SEDALIA, MO.

ON TO IT AT LAST!

Has bought the finest stock of

CASKETS IN THE MARKET

And keeps them constantly on hand.

J. E. HILLIS, 120 Ohio Street, Tel. 100.

W. S. EPPERSON,

Architect and Superintendent.

OFFICE, 2nd floor Equitable Building, Architect for the best buildings in the city.

B. W. ZIMMERMAN. JOHN WADDELL.

Mo. Central Lumber Co.

Cheat Building Material of all kinds.

OFFICE AND YARD, North of Union depot, on Kentucky st., Sedalia, Mo.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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AN EXTRA SESSION.

THAT IS THE OUTLOOK JUST AT PRESENT.

TO DEAL WITH THE SHERMAN LAW.

If the Next Congress Should Contain an Anti-Silver Majority an Extra Session Will Be Called Immediately to Repeal the Present Silver Purchasing Act—Harrity's Letter to Gorman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Yesterday came the following letter from Harrity to Senator Gorman and several anti-silver representatives, such as Andrew, Tracy and Fitch:

My Dear Sir: An analysis of the vote of the house of representatives, Washington, D. C., upon the Andrew-Cave bill to repeal the Sherman act shows that there were fourteen Democratic members of the present congress who have been re-elected and who did not vote on February 9, 1893, on "ordering the previous question," and that there are seventy-six newly elected Democratic members, thus making ninety Democrats in the house of representatives of the next congress, who have never voted upon the measure looking to the repeal of the Sherman act. It is important to know what the probable attitude of these ninety Democratic members will be toward a similar measure when offered in the house of representatives of the next congress. Will you kindly obtain this information (getting it as accurately and as quickly as possible) and forward the same to me upon the enclosed blank at as early a date as possible. Please be good enough to treat this correspondence as confidential. For your convenience I annex a list of the ninety Democratic members whose position on the silver question it is desired to know. Yours respectfully, WILLIAM E. HARRITY.

This letter of Harrity's means simply this: If a count of noses shows a majority in favor of the anti-silver men, there will be an extra session immediately following the 4th of March. The impression on the part of Gorman and one or two others is that from natural inclination on the part of some and a very proper tendency to follow the flag of the administration on the part of the others there will be a majority in favor of repealing the Sherman law, and an answer to that effect will probably be returned to Harrity at once. As an outcome the wise people will look for and expect a prompt call of the Fifty-third congress to follow the installation of President Cleveland.

AMERICAN BI-METALLIC LEAGUE.

Interesting Addresses at the Washington Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Interesting addresses occupied the time of the evening session of the American Bi-metallic league. The first of these was by Colonel A. C. Shinn of Kansas, who discussed various features of the silver question and the course of political parties relating thereto since the demonetization act of 1873.

Representative Bland of Missouri, delivered a speech on the subject of parties. Mr. Bland declared that he was in favor of party when it does right, but he would not follow any political organization when it led in the wrong direction. When General Warner, the presiding officer, introduced a free coinage Democrat from Pennsylvania, Representative-elect Sibley from that state, he stepped to the platform and delivered a few brief remarks on the question at issue. He was followed by Representative Hatch, who declared that he had already pleaded for free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The last speaker of the evening was Judge J. W. Huston, chief justice of Idaho, who said the legislation of 1873 was unconstitutional and it should be stricken from the statute books.

THEIR LAST HOPE.

The Sunday World's Fair Openers to Make One More Effort.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Sunday openers have recovered their lost hope and will make one more effort to get congressional consent to open the fair on Sunday. If they fail this time they will quit. The last effort will not be made in hope of getting the entire fair opened. They will ask that the grounds and the doors of educational hall, horticultural hall and the art galleries may be opened. If necessary they will waive the request as far as it refers to the three buildings and be content if congress will consent to opening the grounds. They hope to bring this about by a rider on the sundry civil bill.

The Sunday openers will attempt to have this amendment adopted by the house appropriations committee. Failing in that they will try to get it adopted by the conference committee. They are not over confident of success, but it is their only hope.

A RECIPROCAL MOVEMENT.

Canada and the United States Make Concessions on Canal Tolls.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—As the result of correspondence between Secretary of State Foster and Sir Julian Pauncefote, a new "order in council" has been issued by the Canadian government regulating the tolls of the dominion canals for the season of 1893.

The effect of this new order is to abolish the rebate on the other tolls and the regulations against the trans-shipment of goods, thereby removing all this discrimination of which the government of the United States has so long complained.

In accordance with this diplomatic arrangement, the president has issued a proclamation, revoking the tolls levied on Canadian vessels and cargoes in the Sault Ste. Marie canal.

Tarsney's Condition Critical.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Representative Tarsney is no better. His condition has changed, but while the lung trouble has decreased his fever is rising and his head is threatened. His temperature, 104 2-10, very high and grave. The doctor looks nervous and worried, but gives the inquirer the usual professional answer, "No danger."

WRECKS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Four Passengers Killed at a Crossing—Three Employes Killed in a Collision.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The Southern express on the Pennsylvania railroad leaving Broad street at 10 o'clock yesterday collided with the Morton accommodation train near South street station, West Philadelphia, and wrecked a car of the accommodation train. Four persons were killed and fifteen injured.

A rumor gained wide circulation that the special train bearing President Harrison from Washington to New York was one of the trains in collision, but this proved to be untrue, the president's special passing through here for New York about on schedule time.

On the Schuylkill Valley road between Phoenixville and Spring City last night, a shifting engine going east with an empty train of forty coal cars, collided with an extra freight running west. The shifting engine was totally demolished and both engines lay on their sides with fourteen coal cars completely broken up. Watson Weller, John Dennis and Walter Brunner, employed by the company at Spring City, were riding on the shifting engine on their way home to Norristown and were killed. Fireman McCord and flagman David of the shifting engine crew were seriously hurt about the legs.

HATCH OUTWITTED.

Attempts to Bring up the Anti-Option Bill But is Turned Down.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Although the house had not fully recovered from the effects of an all night session due to filibustering, Mr. Hatch set out yesterday at the first opportunity to bring about a repetition of the dose by attempting to set up his anti-option bill against appropriation measures. He was, however, shut out on every attempt to call up his pet and on the last attempt Mr. Crisp placed him in the chair where he could not filibuster.

The postoffice appropriation bill was first given the right of way over the anti-options measures, after a brief but short fight. Then Mr. Hatch pulled himself together when that bill passed and again sought recognition. Mr. Peel was a bad second, but Mr. Crisp recognized him first and the Indian appropriation bill was called up. Mr. Hatch tried to defeat this, but could not carry the house with him. On a division he had but thirty-one against 102, and on the yeas and nays he then demanded he could muster but seventy-five against 125. Then as the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Crisp called him to the chair. He went to Mr. Crisp and tried to beg off, but, on the suggestion of a member that he heap coals of fire on the heads of his enemies, he grasped the gavel and the house proceeded to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

RUNG UP "OLD GLORY."

The Great Steamship New York Dedicated to the Service of This Country.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—For the first time in a generation the stars and stripes yesterday floated over an "ocean greyhound," the peer of any craft afloat.

The ship, which arrived last Thursday, remained at her pier until this morning, undergoing necessary changes for to-day's ceremonies. The words "City of" were carefully eliminated from her bow and stern and other alterations made. On leaving her dock she steamed slowly down the river to a point off the Battery, midway to Liberty island, where she anchored beside the United States steamer Chicago and amid a host of lesser vessels. The ship, which arrived last Thursday, remained at her pier until this morning, undergoing necessary changes for to-day's ceremonies. The words "City of" were carefully eliminated from her bow and stern and other alterations made. On leaving her dock she steamed slowly down the river to a point off the Battery, midway to Liberty island, where she anchored beside the United States steamer Chicago and amid a host of lesser vessels. The ship, which arrived last Thursday, remained at her pier until this morning, undergoing necessary changes for to-day's ceremonies. The words "City of" were carefully eliminated from her bow and stern and other alterations made. On leaving her dock she steamed slowly down the river to a point off the Battery, midway to Liberty island, where she anchored beside the United States steamer Chicago and amid a host of lesser vessels.

A COLORED MOB FOILED.

Fort Scott Negroes Defeated in an Attempt to Punish a Disgraced Pastor.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 23.—A few days ago the Rev. C. C. Goins, ex-member of the school board of this city, and pastor of a colored church of 300 members, and Miss M. E. Page, a colored school teacher whose home is in Topeka, were publicly disgraced.

Yesterday morning a large number of colored people went to the Goins parsonage to punish him. He had anticipated the mob and his house was guarded by about fifty friends, well armed, and the colored vigilantes, finding themselves foiled, hunted up the sheriff and filed a complaint against Goins.

Goins was found yesterday morning in a friend's house where he had been hidden and surrendered himself to the officers to prevent violence on the part of his enemies.

NO STRIKE IN PROSPECT.

The Chairman of the Santa Fe Switchmen's Committee Denies a Rumor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 23.—J. V. Eversole, chairman of the grievance committee of the Santa Fe switchmen, made this statement to-day about the alleged threatened strike by the Santa Fe switchmen:

The statement wired from Chicago to-day is false in practically every detail, except that there is a request pending for an advance. Nothing has been said about a strike and Grand Master Will has no intention of authorizing a demand for an increase of twenty-five per cent. We represent only the Santa Fe proper, and the advance we have asked for amounts to about twenty-five cents a man per day. This demand has been refused and Mr. Wilson is coming to talk the matter over with the men here to see what is best to be done. No strike has been threatened and the men are at work to-day as usual.

Crotty in the Toils Again.

HOUSTON, Kan., Feb. 23.—Ed. C. Crotty, the Santa Fe conductor who was arrested at La Junta, Col., and afterwards broke jail, was arrested here last night by members of the Third detective agency, who have been on his track for several days.

BOOMERS FIX A DAY.

ON MARCH 6 THEY WILL MOVE ON THE STRIP.

A GREAT GATHERING ON THE LINE.

Home-seekers Meet and Pass Resolutions Declaring That If Congress Does Not Act Before Adjournment They Will Move on to the Strip—Some Lively Times in Prospect.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 23.—A large number of home-seekers assembled on the line of the Cherokee strip at noon yesterday. Some were there with teams, plows and camp equipage, with the view of invading the long coveted land; others were there for the purpose, if possible, to prevent a raid until congress has been given the extreme limit of time to pass the pending bill providing for the opening of the land to settlement. This is what is called the "too conservative" element, though they also are favorable to invading the strip immediately after the adjournment of congress, provided the treaty is not ratified.

After a heated discussion, in which the disputants came near resorting to blows, resolutions were adopted favoring the invasion of the Cherokee strip on the 6th day of March providing that congress adjourns without taking action in the matter. The officers of the invasion company are: Captain, J. W. Cunnick; first lieutenant, J. C. Columbia; second lieutenant, William Volhris; orderly sergeant, L. A. Hathaway.

An advisory board consisting of five members was appointed, with Captain J. W. Hamilton as chairman. They extended an invitation to all home-seekers to assemble here and be ready for a grand rush on the day named. The advisory board was authorized by the meeting to investigate and see that all quarantine laws are rigidly enforced.

The following are the resolutions: "Whereas, The congress of the United States did on the second day of March, 1889, pass an act creating a commission, composed of three members, and appropriating \$25,000 from the public treasury for the purpose of maintaining the same, said commissioners having the power to consummate a treaty with the Indians of the five nations in the Indian territory, and especially with the Cherokee Indians, for the cession of the right and title to the lands known as the Cherokee strip, and said committee having discharged their duty and reported to congress the treaties concluded by them, said report to congress being submitted in 1891, and

Resolved, That if congress does not ratify said treaty on or before the 4th day of March, 1893, we, the prospective settlers of the Cherokee strip, will, on the 6th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, move upon and occupy the same, and, therefore, be it further

Resolved, That a hearty invitation be extended to all prospective settlers of said lands to assemble at the rendezvous at Topeka, Oklahoma and all over the United States to join with us.

"JOSEPH W. HAMILTON, 'J. M. VANWINKLE, 'L. A. HATHAWAY."

THE FIVE TRIBES DOOMED.

No Hope for Their Continuing as Separate Governments.

EUFULA, I. T., Feb. 23.—Creek Delegate A. P. McKellah was in Eufula this week, and in expressing himself regarding the sentiment in congress on Indian affairs, stated he thought that congress had numbered the days of the Indian governments and the Indian cause had lost friends there. In compliance with the demands of the commerce of the nations the United States, will, he thinks, arbitrarily dismember the governments if they do not make favorable concessions. He thinks this may be deferred six years or perhaps not so long, depending largely upon the report of the commissioners that will be appointed to treat with the five tribes for allotment and change of governments. These commissioners, he says, may not be appointed this session, but will be next.

WILL PAY EVERYTHING.

Governor McKinley Starts in to Settle His Big Indebtedness.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 23.—Governor McKinley has been in the city all the week endeavoring to bring about some adjustment of his tangled affairs. Yesterday the following plan was decided upon: The governor has made an assignment of his property to Herman H. Kohlstatt, of the Chicago Inter Ocean, Mayor T. Herrick of Cleveland, Ohio, and Judge Day of Canton, Ohio.

The governor without preference for the equal benefit of his creditors, Mrs. McKinley has considerable property of her own which she has all along desired to turn over to be used in paying the notes that Governor McKinley must meet. Her friends have urged her to retain an interest in the property, but she has steadfastly refused to listen to any argument and has executed a deed to Mr. M. A. Hanna of this city, putting all her property in his hands. He is to do with it whatever he thinks best toward settling the obligations incurred in the Walker indorsements.

Went Through a Bridge.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 23.—The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago train No. 20 was derailed yesterday as it passed over a bridge one mile east of Columbia City. The two rear coaches were turned on their sides and rolled down the embankment. One man was killed and twenty persons injured.

Costly Blaze in Denver.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 23.—The buildings of the Woelber car and carriage works, covering an area of ten acres, at the corner of Fourteenth and Colorado streets, Denver, were burned to the ground between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning. Loss, \$100,000; insurance heavy.

OPPOSE THE SUPREME COURT.

Populists Declare It Has No Jurisdiction in the Middle.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 23.—The senate last night, by a vote of 20 to 10, adopted a resolution declaring that the supreme court had no jurisdiction in the case now pending before it to determine the validity of the Republican house. Senator Taylor was the only Populist who voted against the resolution.

The senate and the Populist house were kept busy yesterday considering the measures upon which the People's party made its campaign. By far the most important work of the session was the consideration of the maximum freight rate bill. It was reported favorably upon by the Populist house in committee of the whole and the same bill was considered in the senate.

The bill reduces all railroad rates in this state to an average of about twenty-five per cent and completely reorganizes the board of railroad commissioners, empowering it to adjust rates and enforce its decrees. The bill is voluminous, covering more than 100 pages of printed matter.

The senate passed the bill creating a new Kansas court of appeals. According to the bill there will

\$50,000. -:- \$50,000.

People's Bank

104 Ohio St. Paid Up Cap'l \$50,000
Surplus 2,500
SEDALIA. Undivided Profits 1,000

The only bank in Sedalia with a Savings Department. Interest paid on all savings deposits.

Transacts a general banking business. Your account solicited.

Bank open Saturdays and Railroad pay-day evenings from 6:30 to 8 p. m.

W. L. PORTER, J. C. VAN RIVER,
President. Cashier.

Announcements.

The DEMOCRAT is authorized to announce the name of GEO. W. DRISKELL, of Bowling Green township, as a candidate for the office of County School Superintendent, subject to the democratic primary or delegate convention.

The DEMOCRAT is authorized to announce R. M. SCOTTEN a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of public schools, subject to the decision of the democratic party.

WEATHER REPORT

For the 24 Hours Ending 3 O'Clock
Thursday Afternoon by C. G. Taylor.

Wind	Cloudiness in tenths.	Temperature Max. Min.	Precipitation in inches.
W	3	42° 33°	0.00.

Barometer 29.06.

Indications.

Local rain; warmer in eastern portion; colder during night in western portion.

PERSONAL.

Albert Hoss is reported quite ill at his home.

Judge J. N. Dalby spent yesterday at Warrensburg.

Frank Eastey made a business trip to California, Mo., to-day.

Fred Meyer was at Tipton to-day looking over his large lumber yard.

Rev. A. R. Cronce, pastor of the First M. E. church, arrived home this morning.

N. L. Brown is suffering with pneumonia at his home, No. 1419 South Ohio street.

Col. John B. Elliott, of Boonville, came in from St. Louis on the early morning train.

Mrs. Geo. J. Pollock left Tuesday on a short visit with friends at Sedalia.—Parsons Sun.

Miss M. J. Jones, sister of Dr. Wm. Jones will return to her home at Clinton this evening.

Mrs. J. B. B. Batterton, after a pleasant visit with Mrs. Will Powell, has returned to Kansas City.

Mrs. J. I. Orison is still quite ill at her home on East Tenth street. She is slightly improved, however.

George Elliott, one of the best printers in the country, is back in Sedalia after a long stay at his old home at Clinton.

Harry J., the infant son of Officer Eakles and wife, is not expected to recover. His illness has developed into pneumonia.

Lucian Wright, editor of that bright little daily, the Boonville Star, returned home this morning after spending the night in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Beiler left at noon for St. Louis to visit their daughter, Miss Mabel, who is ill. Miss Mabel is attending Hosmer Hall.

Mrs. O. S. Merrifield returned at noon to her home at Cleveland, Ohio, after attending the funeral of her beloved sister, Mrs. Dr. Wm. Jones.

R. C. Sneed, third vice-president and general manager of the Annuity, Loan and Savings association, of St. Louis, came up this morning and is visiting friends.

Captain Mark W. Larkins, of Meadville, Pa., the grand trustee and organizer for the Sons of Temperance, who has been making his headquarters in Sedalia for the past days, busily engaged in perfecting the organizing of two divisions of the order here, left to-day for Nevada, Mo., and Fort Scott, Kan., where he has divisions waiting to be organized. He expresses himself well pleased with Sedalia and its people.

And the Dog Still Lives.

Judge Halstead, former city recorder, is much worried to-day over the probable fate of a neighbor's dog that has been making havoc in the judge's poultry house for several weeks past. The dog would sneak around and eat all the eggs in the poultry house, rocks and clubs having no terror for him.

Part of the furnishings of the hen house were five china eggs, used to delude obstinate hens into laying frequently. This morning Judge Halstead made his usual visit to his chickens and was pleased to observe seven eggs, including the decoys, in a certain nest. Shortly after-

wards, as he was entering his house he was exasperated to see the long, lank cur of his neighbor making toward the hen house with a directness that showed at once that he knew his business. The brandishing of the judge's buckthorn cane was no intimidation to the shief and the judge proceeded to take measures to annihilate the dog. He is not a rapid walker, however, and before he could reach the hen house, the dog heard his approach, and bolted. An examination showed that but one egg remained in the nest, being one of the china decoys. The frightened dog in his voracious haste had swallowed the four china eggs besides two that were genuine.

The dog's future career will be watched and if he returns, the judge has promised to let him swallow a chunk of dynamite.

Closed Again.

The doors were closed this morning by H. J. Liggett, agent, to get goods in shape for another rush on the Minter Stock. They received the balance of the stocks of the Minter Dry Goods Co., consisting of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing and Notions. This will be the Housekeeper's Harvest.

If they can find what they want the price will suit, for actual values don't seem to cut any figure in this, the greatest Sacrifice Sale ever known in the history of Sedalia. It looks to an outsider or buyer that they have only one object in view—that is to get rid of the goods. New don't blame any one but yourself when your neighbors tell you about the greatest of all sales.

H. L. LIGGETT,
Agent.

Death of R. S. Stevens.

A telegram was received in Sedalia this morning announcing the death of R. S. Stevens, at his home in Attica, New York, last night, of kidney disease. Mr. Stevens was many years ago general manager of the M. K. & T., and the larger part of the road was built under his direction. He has been in poor health for a number of years, and has spent much of his time in New York city under the care of a specialist. He was a member of congress from the district in which Attica is located. Mr. Stevens was well known to many of the old residents of Sedalia.

Arrested for Forgery.

Upon information furnished by a letter received this morning from Deputy Sheriff J. T. Rosenthal, of Kansas City, Chief of Police DeLong arrested at the union depot M. E. Ashton, alias Sells, alias C. E. Coyle, for forgeries committed at Kansas City and Independence. Ashton claims to be an advance agent for Sells Bros. circus and contracted for meat with Dave Emrich, stating that the circus would be in Sedalia on April 26. He refuses to talk and will be held for advice from Kansas City.

Moving to Deepwater.

W. H. Osborne and wife and Sam Osborne leave at midnight for their new home at Deepwater, Mo., where, under the firm name of Osborne Bros., these two popular and enterprising gentlemen will conduct a large general store. The DEMOCRAT regrets that Sedalia is losing such desirable citizens, but craves that an overflowing measure of prosperity will ever be their portion.

Congregational Church Services.

Rev. F. V. Stevens, of Wellington, Kas., will preach at the First Congregational church next Sunday, both morning and evening. Mr. Stevens is one of the most popular Congregational ministers in Kansas, and a large audience should greet him upon his appearance in Sedalia.

Is Now an Elk.

Dan E. Kennedy was initiated into the mysteries of the B. P. O. Elks at their hall last evening. Dan was already a member of the K. of P. but feels that his experience in that order was of no avail in the initiation of the latter. He is able to transact business.

A Conductor in Limbo.

WOOSTER, Ohio, Feb. 23.—Sheriff Smith reached here this morning in charge of D. Conklin, the conductor who was in charge of the freight train which caused the terrible disaster on the Fort Wayne road near Shreve in September last.

Dance at Harmonie Hall.

The Sedalia Athletic club gave a delightful dance at Harmonie hall last night. The guests enjoyed a most pleasant evening. There were at least fifty couples present. So popular is this club that it has been decided to give a fortnightly dance.

For Sale or Rent.

Place of five acres in South Sedalia. Will sell cheap on reasonable terms or rent to desirable tenant. WM. PARMERLEE,
202 Ohio street.

SHOP AND RAIL.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO LOCAL TRAINMEN

News About Different Roads, Employers and Employees.

Wood and Tie Agent Clark, of the Missouri Pacific, at Jefferson City, was at Sicher's last evening. Cliff Jackson, the popular railroad attorney at Muskogee, I. T., was in the city last evening on his way to St. Louis.

J. L. Scott, mail agent, who has been running between Sedalia and Denison, has been transferred to the north end, between Sedalia and Hannibal.

Depotmaster Mont Carnes went to St. Louis last night on business connected with the A. O. U. W. His position is being filled during his absence by Night Depotmaster Grant.

THE SOUTHERN EXTENSION.

There is Some Credence Given to the Report—Mr. Tredway Was in Sedalia.

The rumor of the broadening of the Sedalia, Warsaw & Southern to a standard gauge and the extension to Batesville, Ark., is thought by many to be something more than a mere rumor.

Mr. Tredway, the retiring manager of the Greeley-Burnham Grocery company and who it is said will take an active part in the railroad, was in Sedalia about three weeks ago. His business was kept secret at the time but it is now thought that he was looking over the narrow gauge property. The Greeley-Burnham Grocery company is said to own a number of shares in the narrow gauge.

The Burlington Not Unwilling

The report that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas is to be consolidated with the Burlington system has been revived in Chicago. The Tribune of that city says:

The indications are that there will soon be a change in the management of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway company. The road for the last two years has been virtually controlled by the Rockefellers. The latter, it is said, have sunk considerable money in the property, and as a constant demand for money is being made they are getting discouraged, and it is now claimed that they are anxious to sell out their holdings. Vice-President Waldo, who is said to represent the interest of the Rockefellers, has lately been talking about resigning. Rumors are current that the Rockefellers have offered to sell their interest in the road to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company. The latter, it is said, is not disinclined to acquire the property provided it can be secured at reasonable figures. The acquisition of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas would give the Burlington system an outlet to Texas and the southwest, in which territory it has had no foothold heretofore.

Preparing for St. Louis Extension.

A dispatch from Hannibal, Mo., in to-day's Globe-Democrat says: "The Burlington to-day purchased a block of ground and will immediately break ground for new shops. Two new buildings, a round house for a forty-stall circuit and a machine shop will be erected at once at a cost of \$100,000, and the other buildings will be put up later. The shops when completed will be four times as large as the present shops, and will do all the surplus work for the Missouri lines which has been going to Burlington and Aurora, besides the work for the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern and the Eastern Division of the Hannibal and St. Joseph. Additional shop facilities became necessary for the St. Louis extension. Twenty switch engines will be used in the St. Louis yards, besides the large increase in the rolling stock and locomotives in other directions. The Burlington will also expend \$100,000 here in the reconstruction of its yards in the coming summer."

Broke Three Fingers.

W. H. Henderson, the well-known engineer on the west end, had the misfortune a few days ago to break three fingers of his left hand. He had gone to the woodshed after an armful of wood when the pile tumbled down and caught his hand. It is said that he will not be able to work for at least a month.

Appointed a Conductor.

Oscar W. Brown, of Sedalia, has been appointed a Wagner palace car conductor, running between Sedalia and Galveston. Mr. Brown takes the place of V. W. Saffery, who has been transferred to Taylor, Texas. Oscar went south last evening.

Ripans Tabules purify the blood. 22

ABOUT CATTLE.

Once the Law Forbade the Killing of Cows in This Country.

The first cattle that were brought into the American colonies were landed at the James river plantation, in Virginia, in the year 1607. They came from the West Indies and were the descendants of the cattle taken to those islands by Columbus on his second voyage, in the year 1493. In 1610 several cows were landed, and again, in 1611, about 100 head more were brought to the plantation. This, therefore, was the genesis of the cattle business in America.

In order to encourage the industry to the fullest possible extent an order was passed forbidding the slaughter of any animal of the bovine kind under penalty of death. Under this restriction the number of cattle increased to 30,000 in Virginia alone before the end of the year 1619.

The first cattle brought into the New England colonies arrived at Plymouth in 1624, and were imported from England by Governor Winslow. Three heifers and a bull made up the cargo; "in color," the old record says, "they were black, black and white and brindle." In 1626 twelve cows were sent to Cape Ann, and in 1629 thirty more. In 1630 about 100 were imported "for the exclusive use of the colony of Massachusetts bay." During the same year 103 were sent from Holland to New York, so that by the year 1630 there were a good many head of "horned cattle" in the different colonies.

The reader naturally thinks of these animals as superb specimens of the bovine race, but they were not. History, that is, the curious and interesting part of history, tells us that the average weight of fat cattle in the Liverpool market as late as 1710 was only 370 pounds. What an evolution in 182 years?

OLD LONDON CHURCHES.

The Pestilential Aids With Which They are Filled.

The Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, which stands out conspicuously at the King William street corner of Lombard street, London, was closed ten months ago, and it is clear from the statement of the rector that the step was not premature. It has been his unhappily lot to be often startled in the course of his services by a loud yet muffled sound, evidently issuing from the vaults under the church. As these vaults are now "hermetically sealed," the phenomenon may well have excited the imaginations of timid members of the congregation. Mr. Brooke, however, recognized the noises only too well. They were caused by the falling of leaden coffins, sometimes from the height of ten or twelve feet, in consequence of the mouldering away of the coffins of oak and elm on which they had been piled. It would be well if the evils of this relic of the barbarous system of intramural interment had ended here. Unfortunately the process of "hermetically sealing," according to Mr. Brooke's evidence before the consistory court of St. Paul's Cathedral, has been anything but "hermetical." Mr. Brooke declares that for years nearly every official had died from the effects, direct or indirect, of the unendurable smell.

Arthur Statham, the counsel representing the parish, stated that 1,681 adults and 423 children had been deposited in this horrible receptacle between 1700 and 1832. In the latter year according to Mr. Statham, the vaults were closed for burials; but these burials in St. Mary Woolnoth, if burials they can be called, were continued for at least twelve years after the latter date.

Wanted, Two Good Murderers.

Some curious letters passed between Garrick and a man named Stone. The latter was employed to get recruits for the lower parts of the drama, and one night he wrote to Garrick: "Sir: The Bishop of Winchester is getting drunk at the Bear and swears he will not play to-night." At first sight this seems peculiar conduct for a bishop, but it should be explained that the communication only refers to the man engaged to take that character in the play of "Henry II." On another occasion Garrick wrote to Stone: "If you can get me two good murderers I will pay you handsomely, particularly the spouting fellow who keeps the apple stall on Tower Hill; the cut in the face is just the thing. Pick me up an alderman or two for Richard if you can, and have no objections to treat with you for a comely mayor."

A Peacock's Little Foster Mother.

A bantam hen at Norwich, Conn., has adopted a young peacock, newly hatched from an ordinary looking egg, to the greatest disgust of another hen, who did the hatching. There were three pea chicks first, but the latter hen killed one and the other died. The bantam soon manifested a warm interest in the peacock and the peacock became attached to his foster mother. Although the peacock is three times the size of the bantam hen he does not like to be left alone, and when his little mother gets out of his sight it is amusing to hear him set up his ear-piercing yawn for her to return to him. The little hen is very faithful to him, and devotes her whole time to the plumed giant.

Dangerous at Such Times.

Some ladies never, never can understand that a man of letters should sometimes be left alone in his den. Byron himself says that, however much in love he might be any moment, he always felt, even when with the fair, a hankering to be back in his untidy library. There is a story of Lady Byron's entering the den and asking: "Do I disturb you, Byron?" "Yes; damnably," answered Childe Harold, in an intelligible, if not a pardonable irritation.

A RABID PESSIMIST.

He Insulted the Man Who Had Saved His Life.

"The pessimism of some men is simply astounding," said a visitor to a reporter. "Why, I know a fellow who actually insulted another man for saving his life. The way it happened was this:

"A devilish bright, but knock-about sort of a chap named Whittaker was one day sitting on the veranda of a country hotel in a Southwestern town chatting with a number of friends. Some one happened to call him by name and an old white-whiskered gentleman standing near by came waltzing up to the crowd and holding out his hand to Whittaker said:

"Is your name Whittaker?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Ain't you Wittle illie Whittaker of Batesville, Ark.?"

"Yes," again.

"Well, don't you remember the time you fell off a flat boat into the river about twenty years ago, and how you'd a drowned if I hadn't a dived in and saved you?"

"Yes," Whittaker said, "I do, you old fool. What good did it do? I've been playing poker for twenty years and never won a cent. I've been kicked and cuffed over fourteen states and I'm out of a job now. Good-bye." And the really indignant Whittaker stomped off down the steps, leaving his innocent benefactor aghast with surprise.

The Palsy.

People suffering from palsy are now said to derive benefit from railway journeys, and, on the principle of like curing like, the greater the shaking the more complete the cure. For the use of patients a certain doctor has invented an oscillating chair in which those afflicted with the terrible disease may be rocked and racked in a most alarming manner. Another health-giving apparatus is a vibrating helmet, applied to the head by a number of metallic strips, to which a trembling motion is imparted by an electric motor in the crown of the helmet, and we are assured that it gives relief to sufferers from nervous headaches by inducing lassitude and sleepiness.

Names of Philadelphia Streets.

Philadelphia is noted for its odd street names. The various trees and plants have long ago been exhausted, and the vocabularies of the board of surveyors are not of sufficient volume to keep pace with the number of new streets being placed on the city plans. In its dilemma the board has given some streets a name and a half, such as Forty-two and a Half street. And now it proposes to make the fractions still smaller. A plan of the lines and grades of Fifty-four and Three-quarters street from Westminster avenue to Haverford street is being made.

New Treatment for Nervous Diseases.

This novel method consists in subcutaneous injections of a solution of the phosphate of soda, which, not entering the system by the digestive tract, acts directly on the nervous system. The Brown-Sequard elixir was not always harmless, but in many instances produced local inflammation at the point where the injection was made or other unpleasant consequences. But no such serious objection is likely to be raised to the use of a solution of five grammes of the phosphate of soda in 100 grammes of sterilized, distilled water.

General Grant Replies to a Snob.

The anecdote is told of General Grant that soon after his nomination for the presidency he was in the city of —, where he had not been expected, and was known to but few, and there, on a rainy Sunday, entered a church and took a seat in a vacant pew not far from the pulpit. The man who rented or owned the pew came in, and seeing some one in the seat, sent the sexton to ask him to leave it, which the general did, simply saying: "I supposed it was probably the pew of a gentleman or I recognized him entered it."

I Recognized Old Friends.

Voltaire was one day reading a tragedy of his own which contained many verses borrowed from other authors. Whenever one of these bits came from his lips, Piron, the poet, made a bow, with great seriousness. "Why are you doing that?" Voltaire exclaimed at length, with extreme irritation. "Keep on, monsieur," said Piron; "don't mind me. It is merely my habit to salute my acquaintances."

The Best Way to Learn.

Rogers, the poet, won a reputation for caustic speech; but he had a great distaste for the "small beer" of personal gossip. "I wonder how the Blanks are able to keep a carriage," a lady once said to him, in his own house, and the poet at once turned to a servant to say: "Go to Blank Square with Mrs. Proctor's and my compliments, and ask how the family contrive to pay for their carriage."

A Resurrected Cat.

In the autumn of 1886 a big black cat, the pet of Mrs. Sarah Van Dyke's family at Schwenkville, Pa., disappeared. He was a mammoth pussy, his only defects being the absence of an eye and a tooth, which he lost in an encounter with another cat. After a week went by poor old Tom was given up as lost. The other day he threw the family nearly into a fit of fright by appearing in the dining-room.

A Historic Cathedral Doomed.

The old cathedral in Berlin is being pulled down and a new one erected. The emperor has consented to allow paperweights to be made of the marble pavements and the steps of the altar where the late Emperor William's coffin stood. Each weight bears stamped upon it the words in which the emperor gave his permission as a guarantee of its genuineness. They are to be sold for charitable purposes.

OUR SHIELD

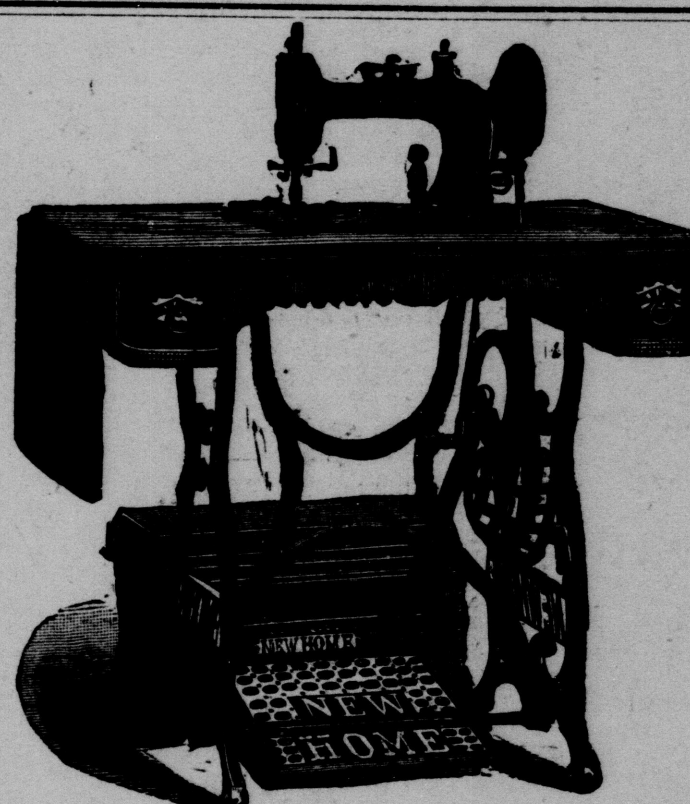


IS INTEGRITY

OUR WEAPON IS FAIR DEALING.

A good combination with which to wage a successful warfare for trade. We have always believed in it and our success assures us that we have made no mistake. Our way continues onward and upward. Each day records something new and something interesting.

We now offer you the best tapestry Brussels in the United States for the money at 50 cents per yard. We have body Brussels at 90 cents. We have mottled moquettes for \$1.00. We have carpets from 12½ cents per yard up to \$2.00. Come and see us and we will show you the largest stock, the newest and choicest patterns in the state.

Sedalia Carpet Company,
THIRD AND LAMINE.Only
\$25!

For the next Thirty Days I will sell first-class Sewing Machines for the Reduced Price of \$25.

If you Want a Sewing Machine this is your Opportunity. Come at Once!

A. B. DEMPSEY, 112 West Second Street.

SEDALIA GROCER COMPANY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Staple & Fancy Groceries.

We are opening up a NEW STOCK in our large building, 106 and 108 West Fifth street, and will make prices to dealers that will save them money. In our Retail Department will be found a Fine Line of Fancy Groceries at prices that will attract cash buyers.

CALL ... AND ... SEE ... US.

CITY ITEMS.

Smoke Kuhn Resolution, best cigar for the money in the city:

A Freezing Family Keep Warm. When you can get the best coal and wood in Sedalia at the lowest prices from Renken Brothers, first door east of Ohio on Eleventh street. Telephone, 270.

Wanted.

A young lady cashier; one who is correct at figures. State wages expected and enclose or name references. Address "MERCHANT," care DEMOCRAT.

Wanted.

To buy small house south of Fifth and west of M. K. & T. Will pay cash. Hutton & Shobe, room 20 and 22, Dempsey building.

A Lively Place.

You will always find at Geo. Fischer's, of the Queen City bar. "Geo." is known to keep the oldest and best liquors in Sedalia.

Pianos Tuned.

F. C. Billings, practical PIANO and PIPE ORGAN tuner, 13 years' experience. Leave orders with Jno. Stark & Son, successors to Truxel & Co., Sedalia, Mo.

To Exchange for City Property.

80 acre farm five miles from Sedalia. Good house, good barn, good orchard, plenty small fruit, 50 acres in clover and timothy, all under good fence. Hutton & Shobe, room 20 and 22, Dempsey building.

For Sale Cheap.

Finely improved acre property, just outside of city limits. Call at 21, Dempsey building.

Fine, Juicy Oysters.

Fresh oysters, the first of the season, served in all styles at Sicher's cafe. Also for sale by the can.

Fine, Juicy Oysters.

Fresh oysters, the first of the season, served in all styles at Sicher's cafe. Also for sale by the can.

How to Save Doctor Bills.

From Chicago Daily Calumet. Many a doctor's bill has been saved by the use of Chamberlain's cough remedy. The name is a household word in many parts of the country. Chamberlain's medicines have an extensive sale in the World's fair city, and many people testify to the merits of their different remedies. For sale by Aug. Fleischmann, druggist.

Friemel's Opera House orchestra organized with 14 members, all of whom are members of the celebrated Sedalia military band, and are ready to take engagements for concerts, balls, receptions and parties.

Engagements can be made from two to fourteen instruments.

The latest publication of music will be used and entire satisfaction is guaranteed.

For engagement please call on Herr O. H. Otten, manager, or L. E. Friemel, leader.

Prof. Geo. W. Spurway, prompter.

It Took Trouble, but He Got It.

About two or three months ago I purchased from you a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, put up in Des Moines, Iowa. Such good results were obtained from its use that I enclose one dollar and ask that you send me two bottles by express.—J. A. Scriven, 18 E. 15th st., New York City. To H. H. Lane, druggist, Peckskill, N. Y. Mr. Scriven is president of one of the largest shirt factories in New York, and widely known in business circles. When troubled with a cold give this remedy a trial and, like Mr. Scriven, you will want it again when in need of such a medicine. Fifty cent bottles for sale by Aug. Fleischmann, druggist.

But Little Hog Cholera in Pettis.

V. R. Hall, the hog cholera man, was a passenger to Versailles this morning to stamp out the cholera which has appeared among the hogs of several farmers in that vicinity. Mr. Hall reports no cholera in Pettis county, but says there is considerable in Vernon.

"Royal Ruby" Port Wine.

If you are reduced in vitality or strength by illness or any other cause, we recommend the use of this Old Port Wine, the very blood of the grape. A grand tonic for nursing mothers, and those reduced by wasting disease. It creates strength; improves the appetite, nature's own remedy, much preferable to drugs; guaranteed absolutely pure and over five years of age. Young wine ordinarily sold is not fit to use. Insist on having this standard brand, it cost no more. \$1 in quart bottles, pints 60 cts. Royal Wine Co. For sale by A. S. McGowan.

A. LEIST, 100 W. Main. Call and see our bargains in Diamonds, Solid Gold, Filled and Silver Watches, Charms, Rings, Jewelry of all kinds. Clocks, Musical Instruments, Guns, Pistols and all kinds of Clothing. Money loaned on all articles of value.

Sedalia Weekly Democrat.

NEW SERIES.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1893.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

MEASURES ENGROSSED.

WHAT OUR STATE SOLONS ARE DOING.

SHORT SESSION MONDAY.

Several Important Bills Passed in the House—The Fight Against the Fee System.

The Governor Asks for the Relief of Imprisoned County Judges—Taxing Notes.

Special to the Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 21.—Yesterday afternoon brought on a lively fight against the fee system as it exists in Kansas City, and incidentally there was developed a great deal of opposition to the whole fee system and it is plainly to be seen that the sentiment in favor of salaries for all state and county offices is growing stronger every day. The compensation now received by many of the beneficiaries of the fee system is out of all proportion to the value of their services or to the salary received by other officials for similar services. The beginning of the end of the fee system in Missouri is in sight.

A large number of the representative citizens of Kansas City came down to endeavor to get a bill through that would correct some of the evils they complain of in connection with the fee business.

The senate met at two o'clock, but transacted very little business except the reconsideration and passage of the Stone pool bill which permits racing associations to sell pools on eastern events while they are in progress.

The house met at two o'clock and passed the senate bill which provides that no employer, superintendent or foreman exercising authority over railway employees, laborers or workmen shall enter into any contract or agreement with such employee requiring him to withdraw from any labor organization, or abstain from attending any meeting. Any person or corporation violating the act is subject to a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months.

The bill requiring town clerks in cities of the third class to be elected by vote of the people was passed, as was also the house bill requiring parties to fence the land they own along public highways in counties where the stock law is in force.

Special to the Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 23.—The fact that both houses adjourned Tuesday evening over to Thursday gave the St. Louis contingent, and others who cared to, a chance to leave the city, and many of the solons and visitors took advantage of the opportunity and left; the result was that Washington's birthday at the capital was an unusually dull day, but the fact that it was dull on the street didn't prevent some of the committees meeting and getting in their work and the number of bills reported back to the house and senate exceeds that of any day for several weeks past.

The judiciary committee last night had the largest audience that it has had to face this session, and all from Lafayette county and all on account of a little bill introduced by Representative Miller last week to give that grand old county four terms of circuit court instead of three and to hold two of those terms at Higginsville. Both sides were heard. Higginsville people of course were red hot for the bill while Lexington and other towns in the county were as enthusiastically against it. The committee listened patiently to both sides, and adjourned without taking any action, which is in favor of Lexington; any sort of a postponement being in their favor. The committee investigating the so-called charges against General Wickham held a long meeting but no evidence of a

damaging character was offered and this farce will probably end in a few days.

Senator Yeater has introduced another court bill. This time it is to take Pettis away from Lafayette and Saline and have a circuit court all to ourselves in Pettis; but as there appears to be so great a diversity of opinion as to the merits of his two bills that he will not rush either for a few days, and in the meantime go home and confer with his constituents.

Governor Stone to-day sent to the house and senate a message giving a history of the bonded indebtedness of Cass, St. Clair and other counties, of the imprisonment of the judges of those counties by federal authority for refusal to levy taxes to pay judgments against such counties, and recommending the adoption of measures for the relief of the imprisoned officials.

In the house to-day Brandon's bill, requiring holders of notes to have same stamped by the assessor before they can be collected and attaching penalties for a violation of the law, was ordered to engrossment. The house took recess until this afternoon.

In the senate the bill for the erection of suitable monuments over the graves of Gen. Shields, Judge Scott and Gov. Marmaduke was defeated.

Senator Yeater's bill repealing the three per cent. clause of the Australian ballot law was ordered engrossed. The senate adjourned until to-morrow.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Mr. O. J. Fairley Dies of Heart Disease at His Room in City Hotel.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock Tuesday morning Mr. O. J. Fairley was found dead in his bed in room No. 7 at the City Hotel on Main street. He had occupied the room about four days. When the chambermaid went to the room on Tuesday to place it in order she was surprised to see Mr. Fairley still in bed. He was lying with his left arm carelessly thrown across his breast and appeared to be asleep. He failed to awake when spoken to, and a closer examination disclosed the fact that he was cold in death. Coroner Muehl was immediately summoned by the proprietor of the hotel, and after viewing the remains, declared an inquest unnecessary, stating that the deceased had died of heart disease.

Mr. Fairley was a cigarmaker by trade, and at one time conducted a prosperous business on East Third street. During late years he had met with reverses and most of his property went from him. He was 53 years of age and a widower, his wife having died about a year ago. Her sister, Mrs. R. E. Swinney, living at No. 222 East Second street, is rearing the little 8-year-old boy. Mr. Fairley was a native of Ireland and had lived in Sedalia during the past fifteen years. He was at one time a member of the A. O. U. W., but his insurance in this order is said to have been forfeited by his failure to keep his due paid.

ANOTHER FUSION.

Democrats and Republicans to Elect a Senator.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 21.—The republicans are now bidding against the populists for democratic support and it is given out on good authority that they have agreed to select some good democrat upon whom to confer the seat in the senate claimed by Hon. John Martin. It is claimed to-day that the scheme meets the hearty approval of the stalwart democrats, and, indeed, an agreement is said to have been effected this morning.

Reaches Rocheport.

ROCHEPORT, Mo., Feb. 21.—The track layers on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway are within sight of Rocheport. The construction train will reach town to-day. The citizens have prepared for a rousing demonstration in celebration of the event. Hundreds of people from the country are coming into town, many of them to see for the first time a locomotive.

For Disturbing the Peace.

Stephen and Elden Fluty, brothers, were arrested Monday afternoon on a warrant charging them with disturbing the peace of Perry Dewesse, a farmer living near the city. The Fluty boys gave bond in the sum of \$50 each for their appearance before Justice Blair on the 25th inst.

A FIEND INDEED.

MORE PARTICULARS OF THE MOBERLY AFFAIR.

A MOST INFAMOUS RECORD.

A Letter From St. Charles Tells of His Record of Infamy in That City.

The readers of the DEMOCRAT will remember the account in Sunday's issue of the attempt to kill the negro Hughes who was under arrest at Moberly for an infamous insult to a white lady.

The Moberly Monitor gives additional particulars as follows:

"One half the truth about John Hughes, the negro who so narrowly missed being thrust into eternity on Saturday morning, has not yet been told. His record is a bad and black one, even in this city. A number of citizens, now that Hughes is temporarily out of the way and the fear of a summons before a court as witnesses is removed, have reported many insults offered to ladies in this city, especially on the east side. The insulted ones fear the ordeal of testifying to the actions and language of the dastard in court, hence the matter was not brought before the public gaze.

There was a slight sympathy for the negro, expressed in certain quarters, in regard to the rough treatment he received Saturday, but that no longer exists, and indeed if it did the following letter from a prominent gentleman of St. Charles permanently settles the matter:

OFFICE OF BEN L. EMMONS, St. Charles, Mo., Feb. 18.
Chief of Police, Moberly, Mo.:

DEAR SIR—From this evening's Post-Dispatch (St. Louis) I learn that a negro, supposed to be from St. Charles, was arrested for making improper advances and using insulting language to a Miss Sparkman, of your city, and further that three unknown men assaulted him while in prison. If this is the identical negro, named John Hughes, who pretended to be studying for the ministry, that lived here in December, 1892, please be kind enough to present my thanks to the assailants and don't be lenient with the thanks, either.

The John Hughes I have reference to was guilty of no less than sixteen separate offenses of this nature here. On the last one I had him arrested under a city warrant and if it had not been for the close watch kept on him by the police force and five deputy sheriffs he would not now be in Moberly insulting ladies. A well organized crowd of 30 men attempted to take him from jail here the night after he was arrested, but were foiled in the attempt. Owing to the nature of the charges, I could not prosecute, as the ladies insulted positively refused to appear in court. Anything I can do to assist these gentlemen let me know and I will cheerfully do it within my power. If this is the same man we had in St. Charles, you have a desperate case on your hands, and the sooner he is disposed of the better for the virtue of all the white ladies in this state. It would be well for you to write to John F. Schneider, ex-sheriff of this county, and H. C. Shuttin, city marshal, for particulars. Yours,

BEN L. EMMONS.

Some little doubt as to the real guilt of the negro was also entertained, but Hughes' most sanguine supporter now is compelled to admit that he was mistaken.

Under the above facts it is a pity that the demon got off as light as he did. He is dangerous to the community and the slight punishment he has already received will not cure him of his traits. Sooner or later he will get his just dues, but for the good name of our community it is to be hoped that the sensation will not be created here. However, if the victims of Hughes' indecent language and insulting actions can be prevailed on to testify, an armed guard will be necessary to protect him from speedy vengeance.

Hughes was removed to the county jail Saturday evening about 6 o'clock for safe keeping. He was placed in a covered wagon and driven over rapidly by Constable Hogue and Officer Fox, as trouble was feared. The report had gained circulation that the officers would

be held up and the prisoner taken away, but nothing happened.

Saturday night, owing to the mutterings of some of the most unreasonable of the negroes, the Sparkman boys were guarded by about fifteen well armed men, at their home on Robert street. Had any attempt at violence been made the assailants would have met the hottest reception that fifteen determined men could give them.

The recent trouble in our city recalls the Sedalia incident. A great many at once put Hughes down as the Sedalia rapist, but the talk amounts to nothing as the description of Davis, the Sedalia villain, does not tally with the Moberly product."

FOUND DEAD.

Joe Ramey, the Horseman, Dies at His Home Near Lexington, Mo.—Known Here.

John R. Gentry received a telegram Tuesday morning which stated briefly that Joe Ramey, of near Lexington, had been found dead and asked that he come at once. This Mr. Gentry was unable to do and notified James Ramey, brother of the deceased of the sad affair.

There were no details to explain the cause and manner of Mr. Ramey's death. He was employed as a driver by Mr. J. E. J. Shultz, owner of the noted "Woodlawn Stock Farm," near Lexington and was 33 years old. He leaves a wife and one child. Mrs. Ramey was formerly Miss Mary Bunn, of Hughesville, and was married to Mr. Ramey one year ago last August.

Mr. Ramey was well known in Sedalia and for five years was a driver for John R. Gentry, being succeeded by his brother, James Ramey.

A Happy Wedding.

The nuptials of Mr. George W. Harlan and Miss Birdie Clark, of Otterville, were solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Clark, in a most impressive manner at 8 o'clock Wednesday. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Jas. A. Logan, of the Presbyterian church.

The young couple were heartily congratulated, after which over one hundred guests were invited to the dining room where an elaborate supper was served in a most elegant manner.

The presents were numerous and very costly. The guests were received by Mr. T. H. Clark, brother of the bride, assisted by Miss Bessie Griffin.

The groom is one of the wealthiest young farmers of Cooper county and a young man of fine business ability.

There is no fairer or more lovable woman in all Missouri than the bride, and the groom is to be congratulated upon securing such a helpmate.

There were many fine costumes worn by the ladies, and Otterville sustained its reputation for beautiful women and gallant men.

A Strike Expected.

The Higginsville Leader expects a strike among the coal miners soon and says: "There is trouble brewing at the Windsor mine. The men complain of the number of bosses, claiming that they are at least half a dozen who arrogate to themselves the right to tell the men what they shall or shall not do. The men have struck work several times, but they are patient and long-suffering, and have always gone back to work again. There is a time, however, when patience ceases to be a virtue and the end is sure to come, sooner or later."

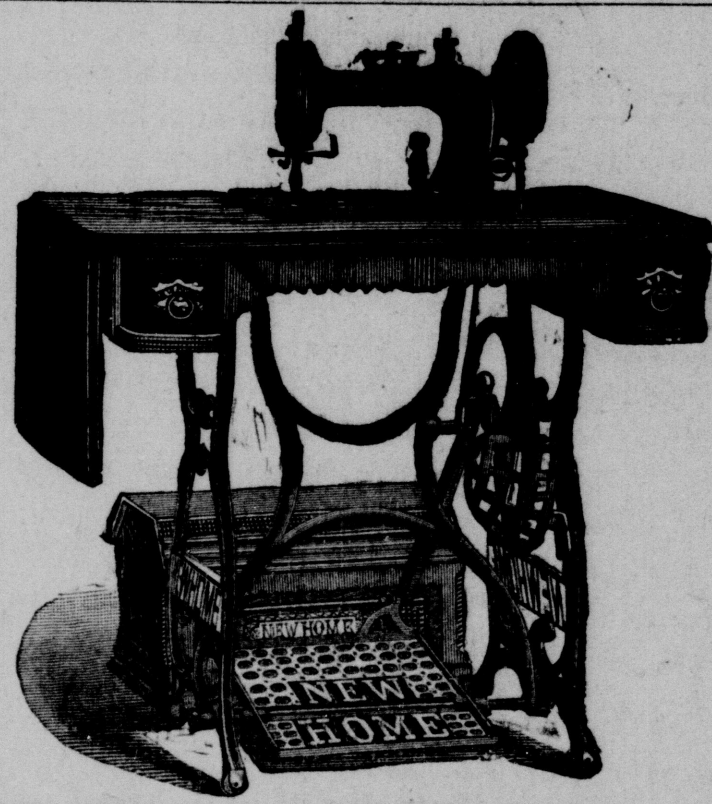
There is More Than One.

From the Buffalo Enquirer.

A congressman stated in the house of representatives on Thursday that he knew of a man on the pension roll of the government who was receiving a pension of \$19 a month for total deafness and who nevertheless was employed at a telephone. If the congressman had not expressly stated that this individual lived in Indiana we should have been pretty sure that he lived in Buffalo.

Sent It to His Father.

THE WEEKLY DEMOCRAT is increasing in popularity as a medium of news for absent friends or relatives residing out of the city. Mr. Will Higginbotham, the popular Ohio street barber, realizing this, yesterday paid for a year's subscription for the paper to be sent to his father at Tower Hill, Ill.



Only
\$25!

For the next Thirty Days I will sell first-class Sewing Machines for the Reduced Price of \$25.

If you Want a Sewing Machine this is your Opportunity. Come at Once!

A. B. DEMPSEY, 112 West Second Street.

--GO TO--

Gentry & Cloney

---FOR YOUR---
HATS!



They have just received a large line of the popular "Fedora Hat" and the latest style Stiff Hats. They also have the largest and most complete line of Men's Furnishing Goods in the city. Their stock is new and fresh and the very latest novelties.

Their Neckwear Line is the Largest and Most Complete ever shown in the city, consisting of Wilson Bros' best. Shirts, Fancy and Dress Shirts in all styles. Hosiery and Handkerchiefs—an endless variety of the best makes. Umbrellas, Mackintosh Coats, Traveling Companions, Grips, and all the Latest Novelties in Men's Furnishing Goods.

GENTRY & CLONEY - - 219 Ohio Street.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Washington's Birthday Celebrated by the Public Schools.

If the criminal court room had been four times as large as it was Wednesday night it would not have furnished comfortable seating room for the large number of citizens who gathered at the court house to witness the public school entertainment.

The occasion was to do honor to the memory of America's greatest son—of the world's most perfect soldier-statesman—George Washington, and in every respect it was a most pronounced success.

About one hundred pupils participated in the literary and musical exercises and showed thorough training for their parts.

Of course in so large an audience, where every foot of standing room was occupied, there was considerable noise and confusion, but the pupils permitted this to interrupt them very little, and most of them made themselves heard distinctly in spite of the noise. These exercises were under the direction of Miss Helen Gallie, whose successful management of these musical and literary entertainments has so often been witnessed in Sedalia.

Prof. A. J. Smith, superintendent of the city schools delivered an interesting and eloquent address upon the life and character of George Washington. He handled his subject well and paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the man whom every American delights to honor.

A TRUANT WIFE.

A Disconsolate Husband Traces Her From Tipton to Nevada—Back to Her Home.

The old, old story of "Ostler Joe" was renewed with its tears and heartaches at the depot Tuesday evening.

Last Friday evening a woman apparently about 25 years of age approached Baggage-master Wright and asked to have a large box checked to Nevada. Her manner was awkward and embarrassed and she finally informed the agent that it was the first time she had ever traveled alone, and seemed quite anxious that no mistake be made in shipping the box. She paid for 90 pounds excess weight and took the southbound train.

On Monday afternoon the second chapter was begun by a man's rushing into the baggage room and inquiring if a large box—describing the one shipped to Nevada—had been received at any time from Tipton. He was told that, there had been, whereupon he proceeded to relate the cause of his trouble.

He was a farmer near Tipton, in search of his wife. On last Friday she secretly collected all the chick-

ens, meat, lard, etc., and took the produce to Tipton, where it was sold. She was missed from her home and a search soon brought out the fact that she had bought a ticket for Sedalia. Three little children had been left at home, one of them only nine months old.

When the train came in from the south Tuesday evening, the runaway wife and her husband were the first to alight. The man's face was brightened with a smile that clearly indicated his great joy. The woman, however, seemed to accept the state of affairs under protest and looked very much downcast, and answered her husband in monosyllables. They refused to disclose their names, but from the conversation of the man it was learned that his wife had been located at a hotel in Nevada. She was a stranger in that place and during her stay, while walking over the city, wandered away from the hotel and became lost. A handsome man is supposed to have taken a prominent part in the case.

Both left for their Tipton home on passenger train No. 4 Tuesday night, where it is to be hoped that the past will be forgiven and the future made full of joy and happiness.

"Royal Ruby" Port Wine.

If you are reduced in vitality or strength by illness or any other cause, we recommend the use of this Old Port Wine, the very blood of the grape. A grand tonic for nursing mothers, and those reduced by wasting disease. It creates strength; improves the appetite. nature's own remedy, much preferable to drugs; guaranteed absolutely pure and over five years of age. Young wine ordinarily sold is not fit to use. Insist on having this standard brand, it cost no more. \$1 in quart bottles, pints 60 cts. Royal Wine Co. For sale by A. S. McGowan.

CLIMAX
BAKING
POWDER
PUREST
AND BEST
LESS THAN HALF THE
PRICE OF OTHER BRANDS
— POUNDS, 20¢ —
HALVES, 10¢ QUARTERS, 5¢
SOLD IN CANS ONLY

Sedalia Democrat.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the SEDALIA DEMOCRAT: A. K. Driskell, Beaman; Wm Hoffman, Longwood; Thomas G. May, Hughesville; A. H. Nicholas, Houstonia; Harry Agee, Lamonte; C. B. Wharton, Green Ridge; James S. Ream, Green Ridge; M. S. Durrill, Galley; R. W. S. Overstreet, Smithton, Mo.; Daniel Botts, Pauline, Mo.; James Vaughan, Green Ridge, Mo.; J. P. Skillman, Dresden, Mo.

An agent wanted in every school district in the county; good pay to active agents; correspondence solicited.

Announcements.

The DEMOCRAT is authorized to announce the name of GEO. W. DRISKELL, of Bowling Green township, as a candidate for the office of County School Superintendent, subject to the democratic primary or delegate convention.

The DEMOCRAT is authorized to announce C. B. WHARTON as candidate for county school superintendent subject to the decision of a democratic primary or delegate convention.

The DEMOCRAT is authorized to announce R. M. SCOTTEN a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of public schools, subject to the decision of the democratic party.

THERE is enough "sugar" in Hawaii to attract a great many annexation flies.

IF the public servants do their duty the "fellow servants bill" will become a law.

MESSRS. YEATER and Prigmore are doing good work in behalf of their constituents.

THE north and south railroad is neither dead nor sleeping, it is simply kept back by the bad weather.

THE enterprising capitalist who will erect a few nice, modern six, seven and eight room cottages in Sedalia will find active demand for them at fair rental.

THE proportions of that building boom will be immense and thousands of dollars will be paid to mechanics every month during the coming spring and summer.

IF Messrs. Harrison, Foster, Spreckles & Co. are permitted to have their way, the money wrung from the hard-working people of the United States is to be used to "protect" a few miserable islands inhabited chiefly by ex-cannibals and Chinese.

THE senate bill providing for an additional court for cities of over 14,000 is of great interest to the people of Sedalia where the need of such a court has long been felt and the DEMOCRAT is warranted by the importance of the measure in publishing the bill in full.

MR. CLEVELAND has, it is said, selected Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, to be secretary of agriculture. The appointment is said to be a good one. Morton is a democrat and has done good work for his party in the hard fought campaigns in that state.

IN his speech in the senate the other day Senator Vest scored Chandler for his anxiety to annex Hawaii, and called attention to the fact that the senator who was so afraid of cholera as to want to stop all immigration was now ready to embrace the leprosy in the cannibal islands.

THE secretary of war, says the Detroit *Free Press*, has informed the senate that the militia forces of the United States now number 112,496. So far as this citizen soldiery of ours has been tested in times of serious trouble, it has proved fully equal to every requirement and exploded a somewhat prevalent idea that it is only a handsome and rather useless item of expense. It is among our necessary and most creditable institutions.

DICK DALTON says he is not opposed to allowing the miners to share the protection extended to railroad employes in the fellow-servant bill. Of course he is not; and there is not a railroad man in the state asking justice for himself but who is willing for others to share in the benefits he asks for himself. Whenever a bill is introduced for the protection of other working men the railway employes will give it their support.

THE great advantage which a well paved street has over one that has not been improved is plainly to be seen during such weather as we have had for the past week. Good, smooth, solid, well improved streets are sure indications of prosperity and enterprise and they increase the actual value of adjacent property vastly more than the

cost of the streets. Then, too, a great deal of the money invested in these streets is paid for labor and goes into active circulation through the business houses of the town. Sedalia has done well in this respect in the past and should do more in the future. There should be no idle labor in Sedalia as long as there is a foot of unimproved street.

So far those sensationalists who expected bloodshed at Topeka have been disappointed. There has certainly been enacted scenes that were disgraceful enough, but there was at all times enough prudence left to prevent actual warfare. Just now the people of the country are waiting to see whether Kansas is capable of self-government. If she cannot organize her legislature and enact such laws as are needed, then the experiment which has been going on so long will prove a failure.

PASS THE BILL.

The St. Louis *Chronicle* in the course of a well written editorial on the fellow-servant bill charges that all of the strength of the railroad lobby is centered upon an effort to defeat this measure in the senate.

If this is true, so much the better. The people of the state are familiar with the purpose of the bill.

It is to give the railroad employe who is in nowise responsible for an accident and without control of the person by whom an accident is caused, the same rights as a patron of the road to damages for injuries.

This is fair and just and the people of the state will remember the men who, at the crack of the corporation whip, vote against it.

Let the fight come then and let the public see what is the potent influence in the senate.

If it is beaten it will be after a battle such as will arouse the state.

Yeater is for the bill; Cochran is for it. Neither of these men can be deceived, bulldozed nor silenced, and they are as good fighters as are to be found in the state.

If the corporation lobby defeats them all the world will know how it was done and why.

WOLFE AND HIS LAW.

The following caustic remarks from the Boonville *Advertiser* but express the sentiments of thousands of Missourians in regard to the arbitrary and tyrannical "institute law."

"Lloyd E. Wolfe was not the choice of a majority of the democratic voters of the state when nominated for state superintendent of schools, at the St. Joe convention. It is well remembered that Carrington and Blanton were the real candidates of the people before that nominating body. When the news came that Wolfe was the lucky man, it was a great surprise to all who had kept informed as to the relative strength of the men who made that memorable race. But, like David E. Hill, of New York, Wolfe is an organizer. He prides himself on his ability to get office through the good marshalling of his forces, even though a pronounced majority in his own party are unfavorable to him. The same principle that prompted the methods employed in convention at St. Joseph has directed the work in the office of state superintendent of schools ever since.

It mattered little to Wolfe what the rank and file of Missouri teachers thought of him, his measures, or his methods. Nor did it matter more to him what inconvenience, what hardships, what burdens, were forced upon them. Superintendent Wolfe had a mission to fulfill—had a "new education" to initiate and inaugurate—and regardless of the wrench that would be given the entire school work of the state, he drove home his ideas, cranky as they were.

Right here I would like to say that there are more good points in the institute law than there are in its author. There are some good features in the law, but if it had not the clauses that are obnoxious and oppressive to a majority of the country teachers, it would not in any respect suit its designer. In the eyes of this man, the opinions and individual methods of district teachers amount to nothing. If they wish to know anything let them ask the county school commissioner, the instructors in the county institutes, and the educators in the high schools of neighboring towns. This might be well were it not for another feature embodied in this revolutionary law. Before these instructors are considered competent to teach their country brethren they must attend the state training school, and obtain a certificate therefrom, showing

that they are proficient in mastering Wolfe's "new education." Armed with such high authority and imbued with such transcendental educational ideas, it is of little moment whether they ever taught a district school in their lives or know aught of the practical methods that must be therein employed. And all this must have its source in a man who would rule with a rod of iron, and who boasts that he has never spent but two years in school.

Let us understand this matter. The Wolfe institute law is but one of the factors instrumental in bringing about this wide-spread dissatisfaction among our teachers. For want of a better and more comprehensive term we might call it "Wolfeism." In many, many ways has he succeeded, not only in widening the breach between the city teachers and their country cousins, but in pitting the one against the other. This would open up a chapter of favoritism and flattery too far-reaching to find space in an article of this length, and therefore we can only suggest what our readers may find time to consider and digest."

A GOOD BILL.

A short time ago evidence began to accumulate going to show that certain corporations were arranging for a united and systematic fight against the labor unions of the country with the view of destroying these organizations.

Employees of certain companies were called before the managers and told that they must withdraw from the association to which they belonged or they would be discharged from the positions they were holding with the company.

This dictatorial policy was too un-American to fail of arousing popular indignation.

In this country the right of any man to join or not to join any organization, religious, industrial or political is too sacred, and too intimately connected with that individual independence absolutely requisite to good citizenship, to permit it to be destroyed by the greed or tyranny of any grasping corporation.

Accordingly Senator Cochran has introduced the following bill for the protection of the working men of Missouri:

"Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Missouri as follows:

SECTION 1. No employer, superintendent, foreman or other person exercising superintendence or authority over any mechanic, miner, engineer, fireman, switchman, baggageman, brakeman, conductor, telegraph operator, laborer, or other workingman, shall enter into any contract or agreement with any such employe requiring said employe to withdraw from any trade union, labor union, or other lawful organization of which said employe may be a member, or requiring said employe to refrain from joining any trade union, labor union or other lawful organization, or requiring any such employe to abstain from attending any meeting or assembling of people called or held for lawful purposes, or shall by any means attempt to compel or coerce any employe into withdrawal from any lawful organization or society.

SEC. 2. Corporations, and the managers, superintendents, overseers, master mechanics, foremen, officers and directors, and others exercising authority for and on behalf of corporations doing business in this state, shall be subject to the provisions of this act, and upon conviction of the violation of any of its provisions to the punishment prescribed by it.

SEC. 3. Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

This measure should receive the support of every man who believes in the personal liberty of the citizen.

To say that a man may be discriminated against and outlawed from employment because he belongs to a certain party, a certain church or a certain organization is the rankest kind of tyranny and oppression.

It will not do to say that members of labor organizations are sometimes tyrannical themselves, and that, therefore, the organizations should be outlawed.

The true American spirit is to maintain the freedom of every man to join or not to join any organization he pleases.

By the way, Senator Cochran is doing noble work in behalf of the working people of Missouri. In

him the laboring man has a friend and representative able and willing to protect his interest and fight his battles.

THE *Brunswick* in the course of an editorial in reference to Judge Gresham, after showing that he was a republican presidential candidate four years ago, "agreed" with the populists last fall, and announced afterward that he would vote for Cleveland but return to the republican party after the tariff is reformed, says of the proposed appointment: "Now this man it is believed has been chosen as Mr. Cleveland's chief cabinet officer, and in the event of the death of both Cleveland and Stevenson would become president. The old democrats who have borne the burden and heat of the day, who were democrats before the tariff became a live issue in politics, and will be after it is settled, are passed over and a man who is not even an independent democrat, but only a Cleveland republican, is chosen. If Mr. Cleveland persists in putting this man on the party he will likely find it the cause of a complete division between himself and Congress. John Tyler thought he was bigger than his party when he became president in 1840. He undertook to make fair weather with democrats and to whip his fellow whigs in the senate and house into supporting his course. But he got greatly worsted in the fight. At the close of his term he could get only six or seven votes for a presidential nomination. If Cleveland persists in holding that he can get along without the democrats in congress they will soon show him that they can get along without him." The *Brunswick* is one of the ablest democratic papers in the state and expresses the honest sentiments of four-fifths of the democratic party.

IN speaking of the Donham libel suit against the Springfield *Democrat*, and that paper's criticisms of the official for refusing the public access to the records in the office, the Bolivar *Herald* says: "Whatever the merits of the libel suit, it is very evident that Mr. Donham will have to come down from his self-constituted censorship of the press. People have the right to public records, without reference to the use they intend to make of the information thus gained, and if an unlawful use is made of such information, they must account to the law. But no officer has the power to prevent access to the public records. In the course of a long newspaper experience the writer never has been refused access to any public document, but if his rights had been abridged in this particular would have sought redress from the law, rather than by newspaper attacks." The *Herald* is right. The law gives the newspaper relief in the premises, and no official could retain his place in the public confidence after it had required civil proceedings to make him open the records. A newspaper war upon the clerk, however, may succeed in shifting the line of battle entirely.

THE appointment of Judge Gresham as secretary of state should impress upon democrats the uncertainty of changes in office during the coming administration. The president who holds the leaders of his party in such contempt as to pass them by and select his chief adviser outside of his party camp is not likely to show much consideration to the less prominent partisans. It seems that what might have been a glorious four years' summer for democrats is about to be changed to a winter of discontent by the stubborn son of New York.

THE recent disgraceful squabble in Kansas cannot but seriously injure the state. Conservative people will not care to invest where the representatives of the people cannot organize for business, and where the winchester, the revolver and the baseball bat take the place of the constitution and the courts. Partisanship is a good thing when it is held subject to law, but it is dangerous where it would override reason, precedents and courts. Poor old Kansas.

THE state of Missouri should deal liberally with its reform school for boys. The institution is doing a

good work and is making a practical demonstration of the fact that it is possible to take bad boys who are on the high road to the penitentiary and, by a judicious course of instruction and training, make honest, industrious, law-abiding citizens of them. This is a grand work, and money spent upon such an institution is as bread cast upon the waters.

A MUGWUMP exchange thinks by relegating to the rear "such partisans as Hill and Clarkson" this country might enter upon an "era of good feeling." Personally, there is very little "bad feeling" between the leaders of the great political organizations or between the individuals making up those organizations; but if by "era of good feeling" is meant a practical agreement as to governmental policies, then our mugwump friend is wrong. On the question of tax reform the two parties were never further apart. The republican party still stands for the McKinley system, while the democracy is pledged to taxation for public purposes only; on the financial question Wall street was never more aggressive, while the west and south was never more determined to throw off the yoke. So that, unless the masses of the people are to be misrepresented, instead of an "era of good feeling" we may look for war to the death between the protected industries and the eastern plutocracy on the one side and the masses of the people of this country on the other.

A GREAT many of the strongest Cleveland papers in Missouri are speaking out emphatically in opposition to the appointment of Gresham as secretary of state. The DEMOCRAT shares their sentiment, but this paper shall not be surprised to see stronger mugwump tendencies in the coming administration of Mr. Cleveland than there were in the last, and many an earnest supporter of republican principles will be permitted to draw salaries under a democratic administration, while many a hard working, honest, capable democrat will be treading the bleak pastures of private life. Men and brethren, don't be discouraged, but the DEMOCRAT shall rejoice to find itself mistaken in this matter.

GREAT events sometimes follow insignificant causes; a rat hole in a levee may inundate millions of acres of valuable land; a cigar stump dropped on a prairie path may kindle a conflagration that will sweep over whole counties, and the seizure of a few cannibal islands in the far off ocean may bring about complications that will result in foreign wars involving terrible expenditure of blood and treasure. A good rule for nations as well as individuals is to mind their own business.

THE St. Joseph *Gazette's* Jefferson City correspondence has the following which will be unwelcome news to a very large majority of the people of the state: "The bill introduced by Senator Cochran providing for the inspection of all financial institutions doing business in the state and appointing the state treasurer ex-officio inspector, will be reported adversely by the senate committee on banks. The bill, which had the support of every first-class bank in the state and also the press, was only opposed by the presidents and officers of banks having an average capital of \$10,000, but the committee acted on the precedent set by former committees and could not report without the consent of the fellows who were to be investigated."

GENTLEMEN of the general assembly, give the children in the public schools the privilege of studying Missouri history. Don't make it unlawful for the present generation to learn of the work of the noble men who established the public school system. Let us worship at the shrine of New England if you please, but don't deny the boys and girls the privilege of a glance or two at Missouri.

THE investigating committee exonerated School Superintendent Wolfe from any criminal intent in keeping back a part of the money paid to Miss O'Bannon, but intimates in the report that the super-

intendent, though harmless as a dove, is by no means as wise as a serpent. In other words, he didn't mean any harm, but didn't know much about business methods.

FOR once it is a good thing to be a democrat in Kansas. The old conditions have passed away and there are now no more snubs, no more ostracism, no more insults for the faithful in that torn and disrupted commonwealth. The democrats hold the balance of power, and turn which way they may there is a populist or a republican offering them pie and ginger-pop. Of course nothing stronger than "pop" goes in Kansas.

WHEELING, West Virginia, is suffering from a peculiar epidemic which is known as "winter cholera," because in many respects it resembles the Asiatic scourge. All such epidemics are regarded as the forerunners of cholera and should warn the officials of our towns and cities to push vigorously measures needed to bring about the best sanitary conditions.

NEARLY every democratic paper in Missouri has spoken out in condemnation of the appointment of Judge Gresham as secretary of state. Such opposition comes too late. We are in for a mugwump administration whose chief distinguishing mark is going to be an utter and insolent disregard of the trusted leaders of democracy.

THE democratic central committee of Randolph county, Illinois, has adopted resolutions unanimously refusing to have anything to do with the proposed primary elections to select postmasters. The craze is rapidly dying out. The committees in Bates and St. Clair counties in this state have taken similar action in the premises.

MR. CLEVELAND will be fortunate if he gets one genuine free trade and free coinage democrat among his cabinet advisers. He might learn a great deal from such a democrat.—*Republic*.

And the country will be fortunate when it can get one genuine free trade and free coinage democrat for president.

IN the senate Saturday Mr. Vest declared himself squarely in favor of free coinage of silver and against the proposed issue of bonds. That is the sentiment of the Missouri democracy. Let our representatives stand up and fight for it, let the opposition come from whatever quarter it may.

THE St. Louis papers are kicking because the board of public works puts the word "lake" in their contracts for asphalt paving, claiming that the use of the one little word gives the Barber Asphalt company a monopoly, as that company contracts the material.

MISSOURI will not be honored with a place in Cleveland's cabinet, but thank God she still is allowed representation in the electoral college and she has a fine lot of free coinage tariff reform democrats in the senate and the house at Washington.

THE Springfield *Democrat* keeps up its warfare on Circuit Clerk Donham and gives that official a great deal of advertising—enough, in fact, if charged for at regular rates to offset a good big verdict.

DON'T get uneasy about that north and south railroad. Just do all you can to convince capitalists that the road is needed, and you will soon see work begun.

CONGRESSMAN BLAND will lead the fight against the Sherman bond bill in the house as he has against the schemes of Wall street for many years.

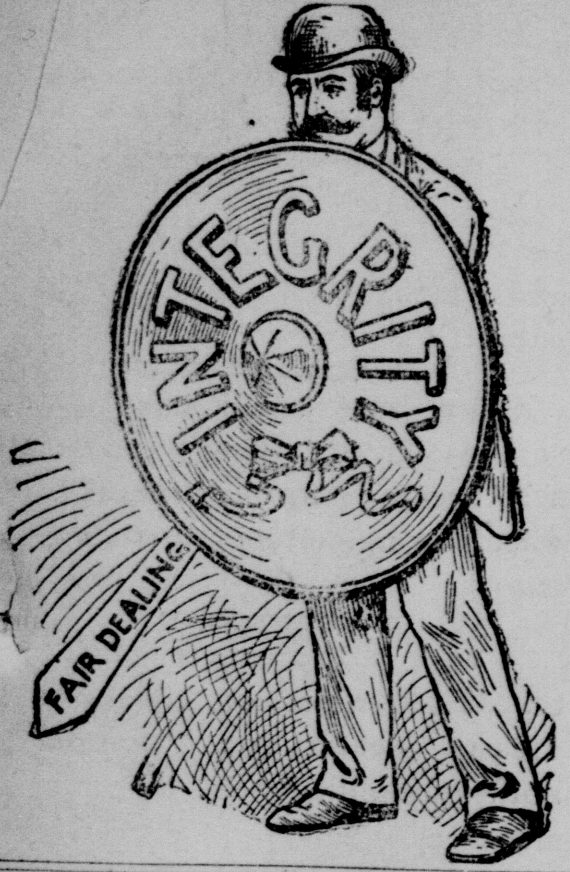
THE Kansas courts have denied the right of the members of the populist house to draw pay from the state. Won't there be a howl, though?

PROBABLY Missouri is the only state in the union that has by law forbidden the study of its own history in the public schools.

AN exchange says "the women of Mississippi propose to make a cotton exhibit at the World's Fair."

THE contest for county school superintendent "is on" and several good men are already in the field.

OUR SHIELD



IS INTEGRITY

—AND—

OUR WEAPON IS

FAIR DEALING.

A good combination with which to wage a successful warfare for trade. We have always believed in it and our success assures us that we have made no mistake. Our way continues onward and upward. Each day records something new and something interesting.

We now offer you the best tapestry brussels in the United States for the money at 50 cents per yard. We have body brussels at 90 cents. We have mottled moquettes for \$1.00. We have carpets from 12½ cents per yard up to \$2.00. Come and see us and we will show you the largest stock, the newest and choicest patterns in the state.

Sedalia Carpet Company,
THIRD AND LAMINE.

When in Sedalia
GO TO THE
Kaiser :- Restaurant
FOR YOUR MEALS
There You Get the Best
IN :: THE :: CITY.

LEGAL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Nellie Lawson and W. S. Lawson, her husband, by their certain deed of trust dated the 4th day of December, 1891, and recorded in the recorder's office of Pettis county, at deed book 89, page 46, conveyed to the undersigned, J. C. Thompson, all their right, title, interest and estate, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Pettis, state of Missouri, viz: Beginning sixty (60) feet north of the southwest corner of the southeast quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section thirty-two (32) of township forty-six (46) and range twenty-one (21), thence north to right of way of the Missouri Pacific railway, thence east along the right of way sixty-three (63) feet, thence south to public road sixty-three (63) feet east of the point of beginning, thence west to beginning.

Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed described, and whereas said note has become due and is unpaid. Now therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I shall proceed to sell the above described real estate at the west door of the court house in the city of Sedalia, in the county of Pettis, state aforesaid, to the highest bidder for cash at public auction on

Saturday, the 25th day of February, 1893,

between the hours of nine in the forenoon and five in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy said note, together with the cost and expense of executing this trust.

J. C. THOMPSON, Trustee.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1893.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri, made on the 13th day of January, 1893, the undersigned, public administrator for said county, has taken charge of the estate of Henry Boyer, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me, for allowance within one year after date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred.

This 14th day of January, 1893.

JOHN R. CLOPTON,

Public Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Vienna R. Triplett, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 9th day of February, 1893, by the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred.

This 9th day of February, 1893.

J. T. TRIPLETT,

Administrator.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Sedalia, Mo., Feb. 17th, 1893.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the Minter Dry Goods company that the undersigned assignee of said estate will, on the 27th, 28th and 29th days of March, 1893, from 9 o'clock a. m. until 5 o'clock p. m. on each of said days at the office of Jackson & Montgomery, attorneys at law, Sedalia, Mo., adjust and allow demands against the trust funds of said estate.

THOMAS W. CLONEY,

Assignee.

TAILORING

Only First-Class Work—Men's Furnishings; Full Lines. We offer underwear at Prices to close broken lots in sizes.

SHIRTS TO ORDER—PERFECT FITS.—Novelties in Holiday Coods—Collar and Cuff Boxes, Neckwear, Mufflers, Gloves, Fine Hosiery, etc.

John : Walmsley : & : Co.
223 Ohio Street.

CAPITAL REMOVAL.

KANSAS IS THE SCENE OF THE BATTLE.

REASONS FOR REMOVAL.

The Populists are in Dead Earnest in Their Hatred of Topeka.

TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 20.—The populists are in dead earnest about removing the state capital and will make a desperate fight to accomplish their purpose.

They say they will do their best and, if beaten by a failure to muster the necessary two-thirds majority, they can and will defeat all appropriations for finishing the capital building and make removal an issue in the next election.

The scheme for removing the state house was considered by the populist senators and representatives and they are practically a unit in favor of removing the capitol. What is more, they have a plan by which it will not cost the state one dollar, and the enthusiasm is at a high pitch. The Kanopolis Land company, which owns a vast body of land in Ellsworth county, the geographical center of the state, is willing to deposit a bond that it will erect a state house exactly like the one nearly completed, and that it will not cost the state one dollar.

Some of the populist members took the pains to figure out that a single section of land, by plotting it in lots and streets, the same as Topeka, would bring at an average of \$500 per lot, \$2000,000. It is further argued that the western half of the state has for years been in favor of moving the capitol, and when it can be done without expense, will be a unit for it, irrespective of party. In an interview Senator Farney said:

"The plan is entirely feasible and I am confident it can be carried through. There has been enough money stolen in the erection of the present building to put up a better one. The western half of the state has been for years opposed to the present location and it is only a question of time when the state capital must go further west. If the proposition ever gets before the people there is no doubt of its being carried by an overwhelming vote. The present agitation is of course due to the strong anti-populist sentiment in this town, but the plan for removal will suggest itself to western republican legislators who will wish to build up their section of the state. The populists are expected to vote for it irrespective of geographical location on account of their intense prejudice against Topeka."

THE SUNNY SOUTH.

A Sedalia Enjoying Life in the Lone Star State.

DUBLIN, Tex., Feb. 17, 1893.

I left your beautiful city last Wednesday morning, after bidding my friends adieu perhaps for the last time, as my health is very delicate.

I noticed that the crops of wheat looked bad through Missouri and Kansas, and then night came on us and when day dawned again we were leaving Denison, Texas, and the grass and wheat looked as green as though there had been no winter to retard their growth. On inquiry as to the crop I was told that it is very fine all over the great Lone Star state.

Stock has wintered remarkably well with but little loss.

The farmers have the larger portion of their fallow ground broken and are almost ready to begin planting corn and cotton.

Emigrants are pouring in and settling up the country very fast.

I stopped in Fort Worth long enough to call on Mrs. Jane Brannum and family, formerly of Heath Creek, Pettis county. The old lady is quite well for one of her age, being now over 80 years old.

I then came on to this beautiful town and called on Dr. P. G. Hernon and family, who are also from Missouri, and passed a very agreeable night.

And now the sun is shining so bright and the day looks so pleasant out that I must bid you adieu for the present.

JOS. J. MINTER.

The Golden Spike.

The track laying crew on the M., K. & E. road reached Big Cave cannon Thursday night, and are proceeding in this direction at the rate of one mile and a half per day. They will be in Rocheport Sunday and push on toward New Franklin, which point they will reach upon the fourth day of March.

On that date, the last rail in the great trunk line will be laid and a golden spike will be driven at New Franklin in celebrating the closing labors. It will be a grand affair, happening upon the same day which time Cleveland will take the president's chair and the national democratic party vault into power. Our prosperous neighbor, New Franklin, will be in holiday attire, and will be visited by the citizens of Rocheport, who will arrive at an early hour upon a special excursion train. The occasion is being contemplated with the fondest anticipation, and will possess elements well calculated to loosen the tongue of oratory, inspire muses of poetry and the keenest imagination of the descriptive journalist. New Franklin and Rocheport will shake hands in mutual congratulations upon that day. With the administration of democracy, will begin the new era of life and vitality for those towns, and the completing of the M., K. & E. road up the fertile valley of the Missouri river.—*Rocheport Commercial.*

MITCHELL DONE UP.

He Got Drunk and Was Licked by a Barkeeper.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The celebrated pugilist Charley Mitchell, who has advertised himself as a match for Corbett, came to grief last night. He got howling drunk and started in to clean out a saloon in regular Sullivan style but was so unfortunate as to meet a barkeeper with nerve. In the fight the barkeeper used empty bottles on Charley's head and won an easy victory over the would-be-champion.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

They Win a U.S. Senator in North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 20.—The legislative deadlock was broken to-day by the election of W. N. Roach (democrat) to the United States senate. There is great rejoicing among democrats in this city and throughout the state.

Young George Gould's Ambition.

From New York Letter.
One of Bob Cutting's acquaintances, although not a very intimate friend, is George J. Gould, who has a great fondness for the theatre, and, it is believed, some inclination for the actual management of one. George Gould has some ideas about the stage, and his friends believe that it is only a question of time when he will employ a competent manager, furnish him with sufficient money and tell him to develop these ideas. A suspicion exists that some of these are not wholly original, and that they may come from Mrs. Gould, who was one of the most charming actresses who ever played in a stock company in New York city.

George Gould, however, would never go upon the stage himself. His father might have made an actor. Roscoe Conkling once said that if Jay Gould had gone into diplomacy he would have made the ablest diplomat of his generation. Gould sometimes acted in private life. There never was a more consummate bit of acting than when this little man, perched high upon the witness stand, faced a stern and irritated lawyer, who asked about his political inclination, and he answered with an accent and a quaint smile that would have done Joe Jefferson credit. "I am a republican in a republican county and a democrat in a democratic county, but I am always an Erie railroad man." And then when everybody broke out in merry laughter, Gould's face relaxed into that quiet, sphinx-like look which was a mask he wore at will, and which was in the highest sense a bit of acting.

Curious Features.

South Missouri contains some very curious features says an exchange. There are depressions in the earth in Howell county which convey the impression that the supports of the surface have been removed. In Douglas county are funnel shaped cavities which resemble the craters of extinct volcanoes and in Stone county there are caves containing petrified animals. There are springs of clear, crystal water that would supply Chicago or New York. There is lead sufficient to fill the cartridge boxes of all the armies of the world and rock sufficient to gravel the roads of the entire state.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers were recorded in the recorder's office to-day:

H. C. Monsees and wife to Milas W. Barnard, five acres in Northeast Sedalia, for \$400.

ONCE TAKEN IN.

A CELEBRATED GAME OF BILLIARDS.

How Col. Lon Stephens Had Some Fun With the Champion of the World.

It is not often that anyone gets the best of our talented young state treasurer, and for that reason the following story which Col. Stephens tells on himself, according to the *Jefferson City Tribune*, will be read with the more interest:

"State Treasurer Lon V. Stephens tells the following good story on himself: 'I took in the Paris exposition in 1877, and spent a month at the French capital. I had just finished college before taking this trip, where I thought I had learned more at billiard playing than anything else. I was playing at the game alone one morning in the billiard parlors of the Grand hotel, Paris, when an elegant French gentleman approached me in a modest and apologetic manner, and, in broken English with a decided French accent, asked me if I would do him the honor to allow him to join me in a little game of billiards for the cigars.' I told him that I would do so with pleasure. I really thought from the humble manner of the Frenchman that I had 'a pudding,' as the college boys used to say. We played along for about twenty minutes, and the gentleman beat me just one point. He remarked that he had very fine luck, but would be pleased to try just one more. I thought it likely I had about enough and didn't decide to play again, until he proposed to 'roll them for a bottle of wine, 25 or no count.' I chalked my cue and lit in, but he managed by some very good luck to beat me just two or three points. I was in the act of putting up my cue, when he urged me to play one more—this time he to make '50 or no count, for the wine, incidentally remarking that he wanted me to win, and we would then be about even. I yielded, only to lose again. It seemed he improved with practice. He insisted on another on the same terms, but not accepting, he proposed to play 100 or no count—then 200—then 300—finally 500 or no count. I took him up on the last proposition, not believing it possible for any living man to make so many on one run. We rolled for the first shot, and the Frenchman got it. I chalked up, but never got the pleasure of using my cue, as the rascal made the run of 500 as easily as he made the run of 25 in the previous game. After completing the run, he had nerve enough to ask me if I would have another? We were playing with four balls. I asked for my bill, which was \$23.50 in our money. After paying the bill, my newly-made friend asked me if I was not an American. I didn't know whether there was any satire in that question or not, but I embarrassingly admitted that I was, and asked him who he was. He took out a card from his top vest pocket, which read, in English:

MAURICE VIGNAUX,
Grand Hotel,
PARIS, FRANCE,
Champion Billiard Player of the World.

I bowed as politely as possible to the gentleman, and remarked that I was very happy to meet him—sorry that I hadn't met him before. After 'defraying all expenses,' and bidding the champion adieu, agreeing to meet him again, a stranger sitting near, quietly looking on, said, 'Don't you know that man could make 5,000 points with four balls without a break?' I told him I felt sure he could, but I didn't know this before the game began. After this little experience I soured on billiards, and the stranger doesn't live who could inveigle me into a game now."

Drunkness at Night.
From the Parsons Sun.

During these prohibition times, the lusers of Parsons wait until nightfall to copiously drench their whistles. Some fellows overstep the bounds, and think night is too far off, and "dally" with the forbidden juice in the daytime, in consequence of which they pay the penalty of their rashness in the police court. Within the past month considerable drunkness has been noticeable on the streets at night.

And They Stop Short.
GinFizz—"Why did you change the name of your saloon?"

Barkeep—"For the good of the business."

GinFizz—"But how does it help your business to call your place the 'Criterion Saloon?'"

Barkeep—"Every fellow what sees it says to himself, says he, 'That is no criterion to go by.'"

LEWELLING'S STATEMENT.

How the Kansas Governor Looks at the Settlement of the Legislative War.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 18.—Governor Lewelling has dictated the following statement in regard to the late unpleasantness: "The ward. To the Republican house has been conceded the possession of Representatives above half a million. This does not constitute a legislative body, nor does it empower anybody to make laws that shall be binding on the people. The constitution of the hall to the Republican house is not an admission on the part of the populists, or myself, that the Republican is the constitutional house. In the interest of harmony and for the welfare of the people the Douglass house has been given the use of Representative hall. Had possession of it been steadfastly claimed by the Populists and striven for, the problem would have resolved itself for solution into a shameful physical contest. The Populist legislature may now go on unmolested in the transaction of its business, and proceed in a regular and lawful manner to the conservation of the public weal. The governor and the senate of Kansas will recognize but one house of representatives.

"If at some later day the supreme court shall declare the Populist house an unconstitutional body, then the responsibility for the action of the house will rest with it alone. The people are the judges of the action of their representatives and if there is blame it will be cast in the right direction. It must not be lost sight of that the Populists have at all times denied the right of the supreme court to determine on any question arising from the organization of the house of representatives.

"The attempted arrest of Chief Clerk Ben C. Rich of the Populist house by the Republicans, and the menacing attitude of the lawless element strengthened by Republican sanction, made the situation grave in the extreme. Had the Republicans declared the seats of the Populist representatives vacant, as they publicly announced they would do, and attempted the arrest of the members of the Dunsmore house because they persisted in remaining in representative hall attending to business that the well being of the people demanded, matters would have been brought to a crisis. In the endeavor of the Douglass house to force their illegal claims, it was zealously supported by an organized mob under the command of the sheriff of Shawnee county, who has always been hostile to the Populist party, and it seemed certain that there would have been a bloody conflict. This condition of things seemed to make it necessary that the restraining influence of the military should be invoked. This was done and the result to-day is that the Populist house is suffered to proceed without fear of molestation to the transaction of business. Bloodshed has been averted. This is the crowning triumph of the Populist victory."

GOV. M'KINLEY BANKRUPT.
He Will Have to Pay About \$50,000 on Indorsed Paper.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 18.—A sensation was caused in business, financial and manufacturing circles yesterday by the failure of Robert L. Walker, a prominent banker and capitalist, who made an assignment to Hal K. Taylor, a well known attorney, for the benefit of his creditors. The failure will be widespread in its effects, involving Governor McKinley, and the indications are now that every dollar of property owned by the governor will be swept away. From boyhood McKinley and Walker have been the closest personal friends. The governor indorsed his paper for from \$20,000 to \$50,000. If the failure is complete the governor will lose every cent he possesses in the world.

J. STERLING MORTON.
Chosen by Cleveland for Secretary of Agriculture.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 18.—Mr. Cleveland has announced that J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, has been tendered the secretaryship of agriculture and accepted it.

Morgan Has Resigned.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Hon. T. J. Morgan, commissioner of Indian affairs, has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Prices were quoted as follows: No. 2 hard wheat, 59¢; No. 3 hard wheat, 57½¢; No. 4 hard wheat, 55½¢; rejected hard wheat, 53½¢; No. 2 red wheat, 59¢; No. 3 red wheat, 57½¢; No. 4 red wheat, 55½¢.

Sales on "chance," i. e. on basis of Mississippi river: HARD WHEAT—No. 2 hard, 2 cars choice 66¢, 2 cars 65½¢, 2 cars 65¢, 6 cars 64¢, 1 car 63½¢, 1 car very poor 63¢. No. 4 hard, 3 cars choice 63¢. Rejected, 1 car 61 lbs. smutty, 62¢, 1 car poor 57¢, 1 car 56¢. SOFT WHEAT—No. 2 red, 4 cars 70¢, 2 cars 69½¢, 3 cars 69¢, 2 cars 68½¢, 1 car 67¢. SPRING WHEAT—No. 3 spring, 1 car 63½¢, 3 cars choice 63¢, 1 car poor 61¢, 1 car white mixed 60¢. No. 4 spring, 1 car choice 62¢, 1 car 61¢. Rejected spring, 1 car 59½¢, 2 cars smutty 56¢. No. 3 white spring, 1 car 58¢, 1 car 57½¢, 1 car 57¢. Rejected white spring, 1 car 56¢.

CORN—Was 14¢ lower, but at the decline there was a good shipping demand. Local corn sold slowly. Receipts to-day were 79 cars; a week ago 96 cars; a year ago, 82 cars. No. 2 mixed corn sold at 34¢; No. 3 mixed 34¢; No. 4 mixed, 33¢; No. 2 white, 35¢; No. 3 white, 34¢; No. 4 white sold at 34¢. Shippers paid 37¢ for No. 2 white, 36¢ for No. 3 white, 35¢ for No. 4 white. Memphis for No. 2 white sold at 36¢; No. 3 white, 35¢; Memphis, 34¢.

OATS—Were weaker. Receipts were 8 cars against 7 cars a year ago. Cash prices: No. 2 mixed, 29¢; No. 3, 28½¢; No. 4, 27¢; No. 2 white, 31¢; No. 3 white, 30½¢; No. 4 white, 30¢. No. 2 sold at 52¢ river; No. 3 sold at 51¢; No. 4 sold at 50¢. FLOUR—Firm. \$1.12½; 13 according to billing.

GRAIN—Of pure, small lots, 25¢ less. BRAN—Firm. 63¢; according to billing, 100 lbs. sacks. HAY—Receipts, 23 cars; steady. Quotations are: Timothy, choice, 89¢; good, 88¢; clover, mixed, 87¢ per ton; fancy, prairie, 89¢; good, choice, 87¢; common, 86¢.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,315; shipments, 2,567. Cattle steady. Poor cows weak, closing 10¢ lower. HOGS—Receipts, 6,003; shipments, 397. Market 10¢ lower; sales ranged 8¢ 25¢ to 8.30, bulk sold at 8.70 to 8.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,656; shipments, 1,120. Market strong, prices unchanged.

The Coffee Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Coffee—Quiet. Rio on the spot dull, easy; No. 7 flat bean, 17½¢.

Sedalia Democrat.

OLD SERIES, NEW SERIES,
Established 1868. Inaugurated 1891.

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W. N. GRAHAM, P. B. STRATTON,
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**THE DEMOCRAT,
Sedalia, Mo.**



A MISSOURI CASE.

The other day at Moberly a negro ruffian offered an unspeakable insult to a young white lady and followed her to her home with infamous intent, but was defeated in his hellish purposes.

He was arrested, and some persons, supposably the brothers of the young lady, improved the first opportunity to shoot him.

Of course these young men will be classed as criminals by the super-sensitive.

But are they criminals?

Just put yourself in their place and honestly answer the question.

The insult to their sister had been the foulest that could have been offered from a brutal negro to an innocent white girl.

If simply the law be permitted to take its course, the only punishment the offender could receive would be a short imprisonment during which he would be well fed and comfortably housed, and turned loose in a few months to repeat the offense.

But, to secure even this, a delicate, modest girl would have to take the witness stand and facing court, jury and spectators, humiliate herself by giving a detailed account of the crime.

Such an ordeal would be worse than death to many an innocent, modest girl, and yet for no fault of her own she must face it.

One victim of a black brute over in Saline county a few months ago actually ended her own life with morphine rather than appear on the witness stand and testify in the case, and her poor, cold body was laid away in the grave by those whom God and nature intended as her protectors, but who had allowed the law to take its course.

The law is a fine thing. The law is to be venerated. The law is to be obeyed. But there are some cases where the law that is written on the statute books is not applicable and the law that God has written in men's hearts comes into play.

The young men at Moberly were determined, if possible, to spare their sister the agony of a public recital of the horrible insult that had been wantonly put upon her.

Were they criminals?

Would you be less ready to strike hands with one of them if you met him on the street?

Would you feel less satisfied if you knew that your own daughter had to go through life surrounded by such men?

No, they are not criminals! It is a man's duty to shield his mother, his sister, his wife or his daughter, or any unprotected lady, from shame and mortification as well as from actual violence.

It is a law-written in men's hearts, and if enforced upon all occasions against the destroyer of female virtue and purity, there would be fewer lost, abandoned, heartbroken wrecks to cast a stain upon our civilization.

TOE THE MARK.

Our eastern brethren of the democratic persuasion less than one

year ago grew frantic whenever silver legislation was mentioned.

With zeal in argument which almost amounted to violence they insisted that we western fellows could not be counted as orthodox tariff reformers unless we ceased to talk of silver and consented to make the presidential contest on the tariff issue.

Well, we consented. The west put its free coinage principles in its pocket and proceeded to use both hands in battling for tariff reform.

The free coinage men west and south consented to the proposal of their eastern brethren to drop the silver question for the present and settle the tariff issue once for all.

But now what do we see?

The November election placed the democracy in the ascendancy in the executive mansion, the senate and the house, and unsuspecting Americans everywhere felt that the hour had come when our tariff would be reformed and put upon a revenue basis.

But our eastern friends who were so vociferous in favor of tariff reform seem suddenly to have changed on the political switch board.

Their tariff principles are forgotten and they are now pushing the silver question to the front to the exclusion of all others.

Now does this sudden change of base mean that our eastern friends are shallow, dull political economists, unable to recognize real issues when they are presented, and therefore unsafe political leaders, or does it mean that they were insincere and dishonest when they declared the tariff question to be the paramount issue, and therefore worthy only of the contempt of all honest men?

It matters little which horn of the dilemma they choose, they must appear in a ridiculous position before the American people, and unless they are playing for pelf—unless the "jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that honor feels"—these fellows must suffer in self respect when they so suddenly seek to change positions in the very face of the people to whom they appeal for confidence.

But they must toe the mark; they declared the tariff to be the paramount issue and they must meet it. The tariff must be reformed and the western and southern members of congress should push this reform to the front and flaunt it in the face of those who were lately its sworn champions.

Let it be reformed at once to the end that it shall no longer become the wooden horse to transport the envoys of Wall street into the sacred precincts of our national conventions.

Make these loud-mouthed tariff reformers who cast reproaches upon all who mentioned anything else in the last campaign now toe the mark themselves.

Drop everything else and hold them to tariff reform as an issue.

GIVE THEM JUSTICE.

The railroad employes, in "the fellow-servant bill" now before the general assembly, only appeal for justice.

Justice not only for themselves, but for the wives and children who are dependent upon them for support.

The bill merely gives the employe the same right as a patron of the road to sue for damages when injured in an accident for which he is in no wise to blame.

This is right and just.

The engineer has no control over the train dispatcher, and why should he not receive damages when he is injured in an accident caused by carelessness not his own?

These railroad employes are hard-working men—most of them are poor men. Then give them standing in the courts and let the trial jury determine the amount of damages they shall receive when crippled at their post of duty.

No hard working, honest citizens should plead in vain when they ask only for justice and a standing in courts.

Of course the railroad lobby is against the bill, but there are faithful, broad-minded members enough to pass it.

Let the press take up the bill and say plainly that the member who votes against it must give a good and valid reason for doing so when next

he asks a public trust at the hands of the people.

Draw the lines and see who are the servants of their constituents and who are not. Such knowledge will be valuable hereafter, and as sure as that justice and right will finally prevail, so sure will that knowledge be used hereafter; and the man who is recreant when an honest, hard-working class of citizens demand a right to enter the courts as plaintiffs against a corporation, will have to face a storm of popular indignation.

DELUDING THE NEGRO.

The editor of the *Gazette*, profoundly ignorant as he is of existing conditions in this section of the country, doubtless feels that he is doing the Lord's service when he appeals to the negro race prejudice in defense of negroes who are punished for nameless offenses against white women.

Passing by the moral responsibility for crime that a newspaper assumes when it undertakes to teach a whole race that they must stand up in defense of one of that race who is guilty of an infamous offense, the DEMOCRAT wants to call the attention of the negro himself to the fact that the doctrine makes him the victim.

All through the south during the last twenty-five years whenever the negro has been incited to acts of violence which brought upon him quick and terrible punishment, the moving cause of the calamity has been some politician fresh from New England who does not understand existing conditions in the section in which he lives, or cares not for the evil he brings upon the credulous negro who listens to him.

The man or newspaper which teaches the ignorant, brutal negro, or white man either for that matter, that he has only to face a damage suit or short term of imprisonment if he insults or assaults a lady on the street, is leading his victim upon dangerous ground.

The doctrine that most men adhere to in this country is that a man has the natural right to defend his fireside and his family.

If a negro should slay a man in defense of his wife or daughter, the DEMOCRAT, for one, would not write him down a criminal.

Indeed the negro race must be taught this high regard for virtue; this responsibility for the preservation of his family.

The negro must be taught to regard the criminal of his own race as a criminal upon whom social ostracism should be imposed.

The sensible negro knows that his best friends have ever been found among the southern people, even though those people are quick to punish certain crimes.

SENSIBLE RESOLUTIONS.

The DEMOCRAT is glad to see the democratic county committee of Bates county have the courage to speak out upon a subject that is handled very tenderly by many—that of selecting postmasters by primary election.

That committee on Saturday adopted the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The Bates county democratic central committee, after carefully considering the proposition to hold primaries for the purpose of electing postmasters for the various postoffices of said county, and after consulting many of the leading democratic voters, firmly believe that it is not to the best interest of the party that said primaries be held; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we desire to express our continued confidence and abiding faith in D. A. Dearmond, our congressional representative, in the selection he may make or endorse for said office, and believe that it is to the best interests of the democratic party of Bates county that he use his prerogative and make such selections as in his wisdom may seem best."

The DEMOCRAT has heretofore expressed the sentiments outlined in the resolutions.

There is no reason to believe that a better or more efficient postmaster would be selected under the new method than under the old plan.

A congressman is pretty certain to consult the wishes of his constituents in making recommendations, and he can do so quietly and effectually without stirring up the animosities that would follow a primary election.

The postal department is a branch of the federal government whose officials under the law are to be

filled by appointment and not by election, and the meaning and intent of the law should be carried out.

If a congressman has not the confidence in himself and acquaintance with his district sufficient to pick out a good man for each postoffice he ought either to cure the defect or resign.

WILL REDUCE ATTENDANCE.

The Moberly *Monitor* thinks the appointment of Judge Gresham will materially reduce the attendance at the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland.

If that is the only effect of the appointment, the country is to be congratulated. The *Monitor* says:

"The railroads have discovered within the past week that Gresham's appointment as secretary of state has knocked thousands of dollars out of their hands. Enthusiastic democrats throughout the land who intended going to the inaugural have lost the hurrah sentiment of carrying banners and tramping up and down the avenues in Washington for the glory of a president who has too much regard for men not fully inoculated with democracy. As a result of the apathy on the part of the colonels and one gallused, the anticipation of the railways for a rich harvest is not being realized. Rates were held stiff and unchangeable until the situation dawned them. Some roundabout line cut, another cut, then the bottom fell out and agents are now appealing and hustling to get victims at \$19.25, round trip, St. Louis to Washington. It will hardly go lower as this is bottom rates on anything less than a chartered train. Gresham cost Cleveland hosts of admirers. It lost the party heaps of enthusiasm, and lost the railways thousands of dollars."

ALL BUT THE CABINET.

The feeling among the democrats of the country is pretty well illustrated by the following from the Washington correspondence of the *Republic*:

"When the news that North Dakota had elected a democratic senator reached the house of representatives to-day there was great joy among the democrats. One enthusiastic member, a western member of national reputation, gave vent to his feelings thus:

"We've got the presidency, we've got the house, we've got the senate—now, by — if we can capture the cabinet, the earth and all that pertains thereto will be ours."

But unfortunately it seems there is not much prospect of the democrats capturing the cabinet.

Cleveland has somehow, or in some way, become imbued with the idea that the result of the late election was purely a personal victory of his own, and appears to think he is under no obligation to give the country a democratic administration.

SOME of our eminent financiers are so disturbed at the condition of the treasury that they are ready to vote to issue bonds to meet the emergency. But there is a way out of the trouble without increasing the interest burden. If Uncle Sam becomes pressed for ready cash the people will come to his rescue and accept his non-interest bearing due bill with pleasure. So instead of issuing \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 in bonds, just provide by law for issuing that amount of greenbacks in denominations of from \$1 to \$10, pay them out over the treasury counter and they will be absorbed into circulation quick enough. The mistake this government made was in ever converting its paper money into interest bearing bonds.

MR. CLEVELAND does not expect the next session of the international monetary conference to accomplish anything, and he will not be disappointed. The purpose of the conference, ostensibly, was to bring about free coinage of silver, but, remembering that the influence that dominated the conference was the very influence that had demonetized silver, no sensible man really expected any practical headway toward free coinage to be made. When a thing is to be done it is foolish to place the doing of it in unfriendly hands. If silver is ever restored to its place in our monetary system it must be done by the influence of the producing classes in the United States.

LET it be remembered that the enormous appropriations made by the present congress were the nec-

essary, legitimate and unavoidable results of the extravagance of the Reed regime. Reckless pension laws, sugar bounties and similar unjust charges upon the government were made permanent and the present house being unable to repeal these enactments because of republican ascendancy in the senate, had no other course to pursue than to make the appropriations. So that the Reed congress was responsible not only for the enormous appropriations it made, but also for the other millions that must be expended under the unjust laws it enacted.

THE newspapers of Memphis are having a free-for-all fight over some odorous local matters says the *Detroit Free Press*, and Sam Jones has recently been there to tell the people that "Memphis is the last town this side of hell that ought to call for nice preachers." It appears that Sam's style was not refined enough for some of his hearers, and he devoted an entire sermon to telling them that the worst was entirely too good for them.

It is given out from Washington that inquiries are being made under the direction of the incoming administration, and if it appears that the new congress is favorable to the repeal of the Sherman silver law an extra session will be called. It will be silver, however, and not tariff reform that will cause an extra session. And yet the silver question was not an issue in the campaign last year!

It is altogether likely that the sugar bounty laws will be repealed before Claus Spreckels can get his Sandwich Island sugar plantations annexed to this country, but if he can sell his sugar company stock before the annexation bubble bursts he will come out of the deal considerably ahead. Speculations of an international character are always more or less risky, however.

PERHAPS the editor of the *Gazette* is ignorant of the fact, but the slavery question was settled some years ago, and now the southern people are meeting the problem that is actually present rather than wasting time in discussing the injury which New England did to this country when she pushed the slave trade so industriously in order to find a market for the rum she exported.

WARRENSBURG has a postoffice fight on hand, not over the selection of postmaster, however, but about the location. The office has lately been removed to a new building, and the business men in the section around the old office are up in arms. The *Star* asks in its headlines, "Have you been to Post Oak to get your mail?"

THE populists in Kansas elected John Martin, a democrat, to the United States senate. Now, not to be outdone in generosity by their enemies, the republicans propose to confer a similar honor upon Bailie Waggoner, another democrat. Verily, the clouds rain honors upon the Kansas democracy. Let 'em fight.

To say that the fellow-servant bill should apply to miners as well as railroad employes is no excuse for opposing it. Let one of "the miners' friends" introduce a "fellow servant bill" in their interest and the advocates of the present measure will support it to a man.

A CORRESPONDENT in to-day's DEMOCRAT suggests the inauguration of regular stock sales in this city. If taken hold of by practical men it can be made to largely increase the stock business here as well as the general trade of our merchants and business men.

THE DEMOCRAT is glad to see that Messrs. Yeater and Prigmore are in favor of the "fellow-servant bill." They are both good lawyers and see that the bill is designed only to protect the just rights of hard-working men.

GOVERNOR STONE gave an A. P. A. committee some plain talk on matters of church and state and it is to be hoped the members who heard him received some new ideas as to the privileges of American citizenship.

THE Springfield papers are getting anxious for active work to commence on the north and south rail-

road. The *Democrat* of that city urges immediate action, as will be seen by an article which appears in this issue.

PENSION appropriations in 1879 were \$35,000,000. In 1893 they will reach \$160,000,000.

JUST watch the men who vote against the "fellow-servant bill" and see that they are retired to private life.

CAPT. JENKS, of Pennsylvania, is said to be Mr. Cleveland's latest selection for attorney general. Why wasn't he named as secretary of the navy?

A POLL of the senate and house on the fellow-servant bill shows that Messrs. Yeater and Prigmore are both unqualifiedly in favor of the measure.

THE Bolivar *Herald* thinks "the best way to amend the school text book law is to repeal it. Dig it up by the roots and throw it into the rubbish of legislative failures."

MR. HARRISON seems determined to signal his retirement to private life by pushing through a scheme to annex to this country the great leprosy headquarters of the world.

THE civil service reformer in Cleveland's cabinet is Bissel, the postmaster general. He is Mr. Cleveland's old law partner, and his word will go a long ways with Grover.

CLEVELAND'S appointment of Carlisle, Herbert and Morton to places in his cabinet is generally endorsed. The other members are not so well received or so well known, especially in the west.

It is hoped that congress will spoil the Hawaiian annexation job. The vitality can be knocked out of the scheme by repealing the sugar bounties and putting merchantable sugar on the free list.

LAFAVETTE county is agitated over the proposition to hold two terms of circuit court at Higginsville, and feeling runs so high that the Lexington *News* is about to be boycotted by certain parties for opposing the scheme.

WANTS THE ROAD.
Springfield Getting Anxious to See Work Commenced.

From the Springfield Democrat.

Springfield is out for a new northern railway. It is not wedded to any man's scheme or any petted enterprise beyond a railway that will give us a chance to compete with Kansas City and St. Louis rates. As it stands discrimination is deftly made against this city in favor of the points east and northwest of us.

As showing substantial interest in a new railway the citizens of Springfield have subscribed to the stock of a new railway. The money and notes have been ready for some time.

There is an unexplained delay in the tangible appearance of the railway that was to be the beneficiary of this subscription money—the sum of \$100,000. This railway project was the Springfield, Sedalia, Marshall & Northern. It received what it asked of this city, even to the right of way.

It is time that we should know what the projectors of the enterprise mean to do about it. They seem to be lost in the shuffle, and it is truth to say that faith is becoming shaky.

Meantime another enterprise is moving along quietly toward the south, if indications go for anything, asking no subscriptions and yet hoping to open a territory that will be valuable to this city.

These facts remind us that the delay of the Springfield, Sedalia, Marshall & Northern prospect has about exhausted patience. There is nothing to show that there should be dalliance longer.

Ripans Tabules cure hives.
Chicago as Bad as Russia.
From the Buffalo Commercial.

How would it do to restrain our indignation against Russia for its treatment of the Jews, and for awhile look around and see if there are not some sufferers on this side of the Atlantic? The Illinois investigating committee for the legislature has found in Chicago rooms in which girls work from 10 to 12 hours a day for from \$1.75 to \$4 a week—rooms of an area of 20x40 feet. In some of these rooms there were sixty-five girls packed in. And the surroundings of these wretched prisons—they were not worthy to be called by any other name—were reeking with filth of all kinds. It would trouble Russia to beat that.

THE CHAUTAUQUA.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE JUNE ASSEMBLY.

A Meeting of the Officers and Board of Directors of the Commercial Club Rooms.

There was a called meeting of the officers and board of directors of the state Chautauqua at the commercial club rooms Tuesday afternoon. The object of the meeting was to receive reports and take action upon any matters that might arise concerning the state assembly which meets in Sedalia, June 22, and continues until July 4th.

President C. W. Robbins, of Sedalia, presided, with the following gentlemen present: Rev. J. Spencer, of Warrensburg, secretary, and Rev. R. R. Marquess, John Walmsley, J. E. Hall, Judge D. C. Metsker, J. G. White and F. A. Sampson. Secretary Spencer, who is contracting with lecturers, singers, etc., who are to constitute the program in June, made a report of his work that proved highly satisfactory to the board which endorsed his contracts throughout. The program has not been completed. The secretary announced contracts with the following:

Prof. Merrill, of Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., the well-known reader, noted for his rendition of "Esmerelda;" three days.

Rev. Anna H. Shaw, of Washington, D. C., lecturer on social and political subjects, and who appeared in Sedalia during the present lecture season, will deliver five lectures.

Rev. Cate, a prominent Presbyterian divine, will deliver one lecture.

Jennie Jackson Jubilee Singers, of Cincinnati, seven days.

Rev. Sam Jones, the famed evangelist, has been engaged to deliver six lectures and will remain four days. This will be the first time the evangelist has been in Sedalia for a number of years and his presence alone will draw an immense crowd, for notwithstanding the fact that the best of men grow old, Sam Jones seems to be perennial in vigor and originality.

Miss Marion Lowell, of Sedalia, was engaged to teach a class in elocution and Delsarte, morning and evening, during the entire meeting.

The musical director of the assembly will be Dr. Lenig who filled the same responsible position at Pertle Springs in 1892. This announcement will be received with pleasure by all who know this talented gentleman.

Considerable routine business of minor importance to the public was transacted.

Mr. Christopher, of Pertle Springs, was present and made a short talk, in which he stated that while Pertle Springs and Warrensburg regretted very much to lose the annual meetings of the State Chautauqua Assembly, yet inasmuch as such was the case, they were united in making the meeting in Sedalia a grand success.

The meeting then adjourned to await a call from the president.

Shipped a Long Distance.

A large consignment of eggs by express from Lone Oak, Texas, to the great manufacturing town of Lowell, Mass., naturally brought up the question of how much eggs sold for after being shipped such a long distance. A hotel proprietor who was standing near involuntarily placed both hands upon his pocket-book as a well known egg and poultry dealer estimated that the eggs would sell at about 40 cents per dozen.

STOCK SALES.

Some Suggestions for a Horse and Mule Market.

To the Editor of the Democrat.

A matter of great importance for the owners of horses and mules, and also for those parties who need to buy draft animals, is the establishment of a regular market for a certain day of the week, during the spring season.

My suggestions in this respect would be as follows:

Let it be known throughout the county, and those adjoining, that every Saturday, during spring, private and public sales will be held in Sedalia of live stock of every description.

Let some of the retired farmers, living in Sedalia, take this matter in hand, especially when it comes to a question of "title."

In my opinion, there is no doubt that such a movement as we have suggested will be of great benefit to all parties concerned.

An Admirable Appointment.

From the New York World.

Mr. Cleveland has chosen J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, to be secretary of agriculture. The choice is admirable. Mr. Morton

is a typical representative of the democracy of the northwest, one of the strongest leaders who have wrought a revolution in the politics of that region. He is a sound money man and was an aggressive antagonist of the greenback craze when it threatened the country's financial integrity. He is an earnest advocate of tariff reform. He is a practical farmer and tree-grower, and has been an active leader in the forestry movement which has done so much for the prairie states. The appointment is altogether good.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

James Gardner Expires While Attending to His Work—An Old Resident of Sedalia.

At 5 o'clock last Tuesday James Gardner, living at No. 523 West Seventh street, expired suddenly and unexpectedly while engaged in doing his evening work, preparatory for the night.

Mr. Gardner had just entered the house after returning from the barn where he had given his cow a pail of water. Being seized with a feeling of weakness, he sat down upon a sofa, thinking that he would soon grow better. He started to arise and as he reached for his bucket which was on the floor near by, he gasped suddenly and fell back lifeless. His wife and daughter, Mrs. Frank Mead, wife of the late Conductor Frank Mead, ran to his assistance, but without avail. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

Mr. Gardner had reached the ripe age of 76 years and was honored and respected by all who knew him. He had long been a resident of Sedalia and was the well known proprietor of the popcorn stand on the east side of Ohio street, between Third and Fourth. Together with his wife, he lived with his daughter, Mrs. Mead.

The funeral services will take place at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

He Who Accomplishes His Object Gains It.

What is success in life, and who is the successful man? Is it not he who sets out in life with the determination to accomplish a certain object, concentrates all his energies upon its attainment, and attains it, no matter what else befalls him? If, then, I strive to be rich, like the late Jay Gould, and win riches, am I less successful because at last, like him, I am afflicted with poor health which cuts short my days and prevents me from enjoying my riches? Am I less successful as a lawyer or a banker because my wife is a vixen, or my children are spendthrifts? Most certainly not. Yet many persons would seem to think I am. Why, asks a great Roman satirist, do you wish for wealth, which ruined Seneca; or for eloquence, which caused Demosthenes and Cicero to be assassinated; or to be a great general like Hannibal, who was defeated at last, and killed himself in exile? But did not each of these men win the very thing he aspired to win? Why, then, judge of his career by its last days, as if its character depended mainly on its catastrophe? Why regard a man's life as successful if it end triumphantly, and as a failure if it end disastrously? If a man lives 70 years, does the 70th year contain more or less than one-seventieth part of his life, and can it affect the success or failure of that life to more than just that extent?

If Hannibal and Napoleon sought to be great generals, and became such, were they less successful because they finally met with reverses in war and died ingloriously? Was Gen. Grant an unsuccessful man because he died of a very painful disease? Was William Pitt, who aspired to be and became the leading statesman and parliamentary orator of Great Britain, unsuccessful because his efforts to crush the hydra-headed power of Napoleon were defeated by the victory at Austerlitz and he sunk under the blow? If he won the highest station in the kingdom—was first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer—did he not obtain the object of his wishes, albeit he died of a broken heart? Because, again, the object of a man's life pursuit does not satisfy him when gained, because

"The lovely toy, so fiercely sought,
Hath lost its charm on being caught,"
is his success less positive? Is not success one thing, and happiness another?—William Mathews in Harper's Young People.

Getting Ready for the New Bank.

Active preparations are being made now to commence the remodeling of the David building, corner Ohio and Second, which is to be occupied by the Bank of Commerce.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

A STATE MEETING HELD IN SEDALIA.

The Future Work to be Mapped Out—Uniting Their Forces—The Committees Appointed.

A state meeting of the People's Party was begun in the circuit court room at the court house Wednesday in accordance to a call from M. V. Carroll, chairman of the state central committee, of Butler, Mo.

The work in the morning was informal, but considerable business was transacted. The remote counties sent delegates while the representatives from a majority of the counties were members of the county central committees or men prominent in the party.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Carroll. C. E. Gardner, secretary of the state central committee, having called the roll, it was found that there was a quorum of both the executive and the state central committee. Most of the morning was passed in appointing committees which are as follows:

Resolutions—W. T. Foster, of St. Louis; W. C. Aldredge, California, Mo.; P. Thompson, Bronaugh; Hugh Tudor, Chillicothe, and W. F. Atkeson, of Butler.

On programme for present meeting—J. Weller Long, of Warrensburg; Frank Griffin, Maryville, and H. A. Watson, Harrisonville.

On plan of state work—G. P. Garland, Warrensburg; T. J. Hendrickson, Rozier; Dr. J. C. Kelley, Brookfield; M. M. Pease, West Plains, and E. T. Behrens, Sedalia.

There was also a committee appointed to send resolutions from this meeting to the Kansas populists, at Topeka, and the National Reform Press Association, in session at Washington, D. C., to-day. The committee was composed of M. V. Carroll, W. C. Aldredge and W. O. Atkeson.

Prominent among the matters that will come before the meeting will be a resolution opposing the issue of bonds by the state for road improvement. One prominent populist stated that the party was not opposed to road improvement but was against any measure that proposed to improve them by the issuing of bonds by the state.

The meeting was formally opened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and the work will continue far into the night, as the representatives are desirous of completing their work to-day. Among the prominent populists present are:

W. T. Foster, the "weather prophet" and editor of the St. Joe daily and weekly *Wasp*; W. C. Aldredge, editor California *Newspaper*; Dr. J. C. Kelley, editor Brookfield *Union*; J. Weller Long, editor Warrensburg *Union*; C. E. Gordon, editor Marshall *Watchman* and secretary of the people's party state central committee; W. O. Atkeson, who was people's party candidate for judge of the 29th circuit and at present contesting the election of Judge J. H. Lay; Pierce Hackett, Virginia, Mo., ex-vice-president Missouri Alliance; W. T. Cole, Butler, probate judge of Bates county; T. J. Hendrickson, Rosier, ex-Union Labor representative of Bates county; Hugh Tudor, Chillicothe, and P. Thompson, Bronaugh, the latter two being people's party candidates for representative.

WHY GOLD IS LEAVING US.

Enemies of Constitutional Coinage Have Controlled the Treasury.

From the Republic.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Feb. 18.—That the raid on constitutional coinage lowered the price of silver bullion until India was forced to raise wheat with which to pay her debts to England was shown by Mr. Bland, was not contradicted and is an established fact. That Indian competition lowered the price of American wheat cannot be denied. Aside from all of that, the reduction of the volume of metal money must reduce the market value of our products—the figures per bushel or pound by which we sell them. But the American debts owned by Europe remain the same. A given number of dollars must be paid as interest whether America gets credit for a dollar for one bushel or two of wheat. By lowering the price per bushel we are made to pay more bushels; the same is true of pounds of cotton used to pay our foreign debt. Had we given bonds for bushels of wheat, pounds of cotton and meat instead of dollars, there would have been no manipulation of the coinage laws by the holders of those bonds. But besides what we pay to Europe for interest and principal of debts, we also buy goods and pay in pounds of cotton and meat and bushels of wheat.

The prices of what goods we buy

from Europe are measurably steady because conditions are nearly fixed in Europe.

Say we export wheat at \$1 per bu. \$100,000,000
And buy goods..... 90,000,000

Balance in our favor..... \$ 10,000,000

The balances between nations are paid in gold simply because it is less bulky than silver, and gold would come this way:

Say we export the same amount at 50 cents, we get..... \$50,000,000
But need and buy from Europe as before..... 90,000,000

Balance against us..... \$40,000,000
payable in gold. This shows how demonetization drives gold out.

Besides, if we would coin silver our own country would absorb it, and it would not "bear" the bullion market nor could it be construed into a menace by enemies of constitutional coinage. But when we only buy it for paper (which paper has a possibility of gold redemption), and hoard the bullion in the treasury it is a menace to the bullion market.

Thus it is not hard to see why the old law coining silver brought gold to us and why the Sherman law drives it out. There is nothing more sure in the world than that a return to constitutional coinage will allow our country to absorb silver towards the point of saturation; that will raise the price of silver all over the world; it will no longer pay India better to ship wheat, ours will go up in price, as will all of our commodities, in balancing the books between America and Europe the gold to pay it will be coming to us. The enemies of constitutional coinage have played the role of the wolf that accused the lamb of muddying the stream.

GEO. WILSON,
President Lafayette County Bank.

HAWAII.

What the Funny Press is Saying on the Subject.

From the Kansas City Star.

Speaking of Hawaii, a good many years ago Col. Ed. McCook was sent to Honolulu by the United States government to quietly look over the king of that country with reference to the annexation question. Col. McCook's diplomacy, according to his own account of his mission, was neither "occult nor mysterious." He waited on his majesty, and after taking the number of drinks prescribed in his instructions from the state department, opened up his mission, to which his majesty listened with silent attention. On the conclusion of the American ambassador's remarks, the king said: "I know that this kingdom does not amount to much and that I am not much of a king, but I am very well fixed here; my salary is sufficient for my wants and I like the job. Why shouldn't I keep it?" To which observations the envoy of the United States bowed assent and said: "Your majesty's head is sound." And there the negotiations ended.

SENSIBLE TALK.

A Negro Preacher on the Hughes Case.

The following card from Rev. J. F. Sage, pastor of the church to which Hughes, the negro who was shot at Moberly for insulting a white woman, belongs is refreshing and sensible. It is good advice he gives the members of his race:

MOBERLY, Mo., Feb. 19, '92.

ED. DEMOCRAT:—John A. Hughes came to Moberly, presented himself to the A. M. E. church as a member in good standing, we accepted him on his letter from St. Charles, recommending him as a Christian gentleman. We must say that he brought reproach upon the A. M. E. church, and got just what he bought. The gentleman that did the shooting did just what I would have done if the lady had been a sister of mine. Negroes must learn to walk behind white ladies without insulting them and following them to their homes. "What ye sow ye shall reap," and I suppose John Hughes reaped what he sowed. The sooner southern negroes know what Missouri is the sooner they will learn to avoid trouble. Such negroes as John Hughes are the greatest detriment our race has to its progress, and the sooner they are in judgment the better for the country and the race.

J. F. SAGE.
Commenting on the above the Moberly Democrat says:

"Considering all the above there can be but one conclusion and that is that Hughes is a monomaniac on the subject of familiarity with white women, and one that is very dangerous in society. The greatest regret in that there is a possibility of him being turned loose sooner or later on society, with his mania increased by suffering and confinement. He should be induced to go back to his old home in Mississippi where such as he do not live to a very ripe old age."

Died of Pneumonia.

Last evening at 10 o'clock David Butterbaugh, aged 57, passed away at his home, nine miles northeast of Sedalia, after a painful illness of pneumonia.

EXTRACTS ON WASHINGTON.

The following are extracts from some of the essays on George Washington, written by the history class of district No. 5, north of the city, for the occasion of Washington's Birthday. This school is under the efficient instruction of John S. McGaw:

Washington, the Father of our Country, exercised equal control over himself and all his work. This great self-command was taught him by his mother, under whose care his education was directed. His patience was very great. During the winter at Valley Forge, that "gloomiest period of the war," Washington and his men were encamped in cold and uncomfortable huts with little food and clothing. Barefooted, his soldiers left on the frozen ground their tracks in blood. Few had blankets and straw could not be procured. Sickness followed and death seemed to be the only relief. Believing his cause to be just, Washington, amid this terrible suffering, inspired all around him with his sublime patriotism.—Ida Fisher.

A consistent christian he was a regular attendant of the Episcopal church. He believed in a strong and centralized government and strictly enforced laws. He was ever calm in defeat and sober in victory.—Irving Williams.

Even as a schoolboy he was noted for his accuracy and neatness and his amusements were of a military character. He made soldiers of his playmates and "officered" all the mock parades.—Chas. Holland.

Like all other great men, Washington had enemies. During the winter encampment at Valley Forge, Gates was defeating the English at the north and many prominent, but jealous officials talked of making the northern victor commander in chief of the colonial army in place of Washington. Having nothing to eat, and there being no money to pay them, his men deserted in large numbers. Under these circumstances any other man would have given up in despair.—Jas. Curran.

At the age of sixteen he was employed by Lord Fairfax to survey his extensive lands beyond the Blue Ridge mountains and at the age of 19 he was appointed adjutant general of a military district in Virginia. * * * He was greatly beloved by the people of his time, as shown in his triumphal journey to New York when he was met by crowds of gayly dressed people bearing baskets and garlands of flowers and hailing his appearance with shouts of joy.—Lulu Fisher.

I think, from reviewing the history of his life, Washington was one of the greatest of men, of good character and a true christian. At home, he was kind; in company, he was civil; in war, he was noble, generous and merciful. As first president of the United States he set a good example for all future incumbents of that office; for if they are all as faithful and true as he, America will never regret that he was the father of a republic instead of a monarchy.—Bessie Norton.

What the Bachelor Thought.

The people of Wyoming who permit women to vote are apparently not in sympathy with the bachelor of long ago, who got himself into a controversy on the subject of women's rights with his vis-a-vis at dinner, says *Harper's Bazar*. After proing and conning for a few minutes the lady asked:

"Candidly, sir, why do you oppose giving the franchise to women?"

"You will excuse me for saying it, madame," he replied, "but I have not sufficient confidence in their capacity to conduct government affairs."

"But what evidence of woman's mental inferiority to man can you advance?" persisted the lady.

The bachelor thought a moment and answered slowly:

"A simple fact is enough to satisfy my mind and that is the frightful way in which they do up their back hair."

A TEMPERANCE SERMON.

Dr. Prottzman to the Missouri Law-makers Last Sunday.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 22, 1893.

To the Editor of the Democrat:

Certainly no apology can be required of me, or of the editor, for presenting in your columns some account of a sermon preached on Sunday last in the hall of the house of representatives, by Rev. Dr. W. M. Prottzman, chaplain of that body. The good doctor is so well known throughout your part of the country that your readers will greet his appearance as that of an old

friend; and his splendid character and record as a man and a divine give his thoughtful public utterances a value and force that attach to the words of but few men in Missouri. Hence, without undue ceremony, the writer undertakes to give your readers, briefly and altogether from memory, an outline of last Sunday's discourse.

The house had previously adopted a resolution requesting the chaplain to preach a sermon on that day—the members perhaps feeling somehow that after putting in a week making human laws, it would be well for them to devote one day to listening to the divine law. The hour set was 3 o'clock, p. m., and it found an audience present of sufficient numbers to comfortably fill the large hall.

Dr. Prottzman took his text from 2nd Samuel, 23d chapter and 3d verse: "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God."

The sermon that followed was a powerful one, impressing the listener at times as almost an echo of the divine voice. Referring to the fact that on the last day of the year 1892 he had concluded his fiftieth year in the ministry, the speaker added that he was on this day (19th of February) just 76 years years of age—"nearing the lonely summit of four-score years." Yet there was no lack of strength or eloquence in his presentation of the subject with which he dealt, and advanced age interposed no bar to the march of his logic or the flow of his humor.

From his text the speaker proceeded to discourse of the responsibility that rests upon our law-makers, who "rule over men" in framing the legislation designed to govern their conduct and business. The main point set forth related to the incalculable evils that flow from the saloons, the inherent and ineradicable weakness and viciousness of the license system, and the faulty, shifty character of our whole dramshop code. The central idea was the responsibility of the law-makers and their short-comings in meeting it ("present company excepted," the speaker suavely observed just here.)

The sermon abounded in striking illustrations of the variegated miseries and iniquities that breed like maggots in the liquor traffic. Let me try to give in my own way one as a sample of all.

You go out here in the morning and find a man dead at the roadside. Soon a crowd collects; then comes the coroner, and a brief search reveals in the dead man's pocket a bottle half full of whisky. The poor devil has become too drunk to sit on his horse, has fallen off and is dead. What is the verdict? "Accident." But if you find a man dead with the murderer's knife still sticking in the body, the whole country is scoured to find the slayer, and when found he is tried and hanged by the neck till he is dead, dead, dead. What makes this mighty difference? The saloon license.

The doctor summed up substantially thus: As the saloon keeper is about to die, place in his stiffening fingers his license and bid him take it with him. When the Great Judge asks him why he has done these evil things while in the body, he holds up his license and replies that the court gave him the authority. The court, when asked to account for its share in the evil responds that the man got his license because the legislature passed a law requiring the court to issue it. The legislature, when confronted with the charge of complicity in the work of destruction, pleads that the law was passed because the people wanted it. "And there," said the speaker, "rests the final responsibility." But the people are not always going to be responsible; the truth is doing its work among them, and where truth prevails and voters "rule in justice," the rule of iniquity will have ended.

But it is impossible for me to do this great sermon even half justice. Enough to say that it asked again, as has been asked a thousand times, the old questions about the liquor traffic that no human being can answer truthfully without condemning that traffic utterly. The lesson of it is, work and wait. Time, which builds up or wears out all things earthly, will strengthen and concentrate public opinion until it shall have become an irresistible force, and its weight will find nothing but weakness in the forces of evil to oppose it.

The WEEKLY DEMOCRAT contains all the news of the week.

Morey & Crawford

Are prepared to make loans on farms in Pettis county. Borrowers need not be troubled with vexations, delays and useless objections to titles made by loan companies. Call and see us before making contracts for borrowing.

MOREY & CRAWFORD.

Opposite court house, Sedalia, Mo.

IMPATIENT BOOMERS

STRIP HOME-SEEKERS PLANNING AN INVASION.

WEARY OF CONGRESSIONAL DELAY.

The Waiting Settlers Near the Line Have Called a Mass Meeting to Take Decisive Action—They Propose to Enter the Strip Without Waiting for the Action of Congress in the Matter.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 20.—Cherokee strip matters have taken a new and somewhat sensational turn here since the publication of the fact that congress is not likely to ratify the treaty in time for homesteaders to put in crops this spring, and the advice to them to rent farms in Kansas and Oklahoma out of which to make a living during the coming year.

This utter disregard of congress for the necessities of the people has caused great indignation here, and a permanent organization has been perfected with the avowed determination to go upon and occupy the lands of the strip immediately without awaiting the action of congress.

A general mass meeting of all "boomers" has been called to meet at Cale, just over the line, south of this place, on next Wednesday at 12 o'clock, to set the day for the invasion, and to perfect a systematic plan of procedure. The thousands of "boomers" waiting here are very much aroused over the dilatory tactics of congress, and they have fully determined to go upon the lands in utter disregard of the consequences.

What the result of such action will be is not known, and the majority do not care. They have been waiting here, some of them, for years and have disposed of their former homes and spent the proceeds so that they are not able to rent farms. The misery and want that will be the result of their not going upon the "strip" in time to make a crop has been fully discussed, and they have made up their minds to go ahead without asking the consent of congress.

Very few people have any conception of the condition of the people who are waiting to find homes in the strip or of the suffering that will ensue if the lands are not opened this spring in time to make crops. The people are desperate, and at the meeting next Wednesday they will certainly decide to go upon the strip, put in crops and await the consequences.

WENT MAD ON A TRAIN.

Desperate Attempt of a Young Woman to Destroy Herself.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 20.—Hester Watts, the 20-year-old daughter of a merchant at Edmunds, Ok., boarded the Santa Fe train at Edmunds yesterday morning for Atchison. She was going to visit relatives at Pawnee, Neb. Miss Watts acted strangely and before the train reached Wichita made an attempt to leap from the platform.

Conductor Glazier, who happened to be passing, seized her and a desperate struggle for life ensued while the train was going at the rate of forty miles an hour. In the struggle the crazy girl produced a knife and slashed at the conductor. At this juncture a commercial traveler came to the rescue and with difficulty the young woman was taken inside the car. She was removed from the train here and held until her father arrived last night. The cause of her sudden insanity is not known.

Corbett-Mitchell Fight Arranged.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Charley Mitchell has conceded all the conditions demanded by Corbett and a fight between the two men is now assured during the second week in December. The police threatened to arrest the principals and their backers if the final papers were signed in this city. Accordingly each man withdrew his \$10,000. An agreement was then drawn up that representatives of each party should meet on Saturday, February 25, at 2 p. m., on the Canada side of Niagara Falls and deposit the stakes and sign articles. Mitchell and Brady affixed their signatures to this agreement. The winner gets all of purse and the loser nothing.

George M. Howell Pardoned.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 20.—George M. Howell of the Howell lumber company of Atchison, convicted of violation of the interstate commerce law in the United States court at St. Joseph last December and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year, was pardoned by the president Saturday. Howell will be compelled to pay a fine of \$1,000. The news of his pardon came in a dispatch to the United States district attorney here.

Engineers May Strike.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 20.—Grand Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers arrived in the city yesterday. He said a conference would be held to-day with the management of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and that the differences would be definitely settled one way or the other. This is interpreted to mean a strike if the demands are refused.

To Cheapen the Price of Steel.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20.—Benjamin Brazelle, a St. Louis manufacturer, has invented a process of steel manufacturing that is claimed far eclipses the discovery of Bessemer, and will so reduce the cost of steel rails that they can by its use be sold at a good profit for one-half the present expense of making them.

A Tin Mine in Kansas.

ELLSWORTH, Kan., Feb. 20.—Ellsworth made the first discovery of salt in Kansas, but failed to benefit from it. She now comes to the front with a new discovery of like importance, and will benefit by it. A company will be formed in St. Louis to-day to work a tin ore mine discovered here.

WILL FIGHT MARTIN.

Stalwart Kansas Democrats Announce Their Policy.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 20.—The stalwart Democratic central committee decided Saturday night to begin the war against fusion and Senator-elect John Martin at once. The meeting was called at a conference held in Kansas City a few weeks ago, and the attendance was large. An address was adopted declaring that Democrats could no more combine with the Populists on account of their paternalistic beliefs than with high protection Republicans.

An attempt will be made to defeat the fusionists at the outset by capturing the federal officers, and for this purpose a special committee, to be named later, will proceed to Washington and lay the matter before President Cleveland. It was decided to have each of the central committees thoroughly organize each township in his senatorial district, and each member of the clubs formed will be pledged to oppose fusion with any political party.

Judge Emery, in his speech before the committee, said that no time must be lost and that the members might as well understand that Senator Martin's policy would be to put fusion Democrats in every postoffice in the state, and to fight this work must begin at once. One of the members of the committee stated that he had seen a dispatch from Senator Martin in which he said he would be in Topeka to-morrow. This was interpreted by the stalwarts to mean that he was coming home to assist in straightening out the legislative muddle.

Before adjourning the committee adopted a memorial indorsing the cause of the Republicans in the recent house troubles and especially commending Rosenthal, Chambers and Meagher, the Democratic members who went over to the Republican side. The resolutions adopted were read by David Overmeyer, who will in future fight fusion with any party.

MAY FORM A NEW CHURCH.

Religious World Startled by the Reported Plans of Briggs and Smith.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Dr. Charles S. Briggs returned from the trip to Cincinnati on Saturday night. He was preceded by statements as to his plans for the future that were somewhat startling to the religious world. They came with a show of authority and bore the striking feature that if the general assembly decided against him, he and Professor Smith of Cincinnati would secede and form a new church. Incidental to the project of the two "heresy" leaders it is said that they would command the influence and active support respectively of the Union theological and the Lane seminaries. They had assurance, besides, that they would be supported by controlling majorities in the larger congregations in New York, Chicago, Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Dr. Briggs will not at the present time throw any light on these serious statements. He would not deny the rumor, neither would he confirm it, even when urged to on the grounds of the great public interest in his plans.

His reticence will be urged as a practical confirmation of the report. Were it not true it is believed that he would be desirous of saying at once. On the other hand, the fact that the plan is contingent on the future disposition of his case would be sufficient reason for his refusal to admit at this time that it was really a fact.

LOOKING FOR SOFT SNAPS.

Why Corbett Will Fight Mitchell in Preference to Jackson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Peter Jackson has decided to retire from the fighting arena if he cannot get on a match with Jim Corbett. When told that a match between Mitchell and Corbett had virtually been arranged, he said:

"I am now out of the business. I have used every honest effort to get on a match with Corbett, but it is very evident that he does not want to meet me. So I may as well retire and leave the question of our superiority to the sporting public of the world to decide."

The impression in local sporting circles is that while a fight between Jackson and Corbett would be worth \$50,000, \$10,000 would be a big price for the Mitchell-Corbett go. Mitchell is accounted a back number, and Corbett, while he may add to his bank account, will not add to his pugilistic reputation by whipping the blatant Englishman, who has not been in the ring for years and who never yet defeated even a second class man. It is very evident that Corbett is looking for soft snaps.

Ex-Treasurer Foerster Indicted.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20.—The grand jury returned seven indictments against Michael Foerster, the defaulting city treasurer, charging him with embezzlement. He was released on \$16,000 bail.

A Prominent Jurist Gone.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—S. C. Hastings, first chief justice of the supreme court of California and founder of the Hastings law college, branch of the state university, died here last night, aged 78 years.

A Medal for Colonel Hughes.

EL DORADO, Kan., Feb. 20.—Colonel J. W. F. Hughes of Topeka will be presented an elegant gold medal by the Republicans of this city for the position he took in the revolution at Topeka last week.

Ex-Senator Spencer Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—George E. Spencer, ex-United States senator of Alabama, died at 10 o'clock last night at his rooms in the city. Although he had been an invalid for a year or more, his death was unexpected.

Congressman Tarsney Ill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Representative Tarsney is down with what the doctors call mental exhaustion and is confined to his room at Willard's.

One of Germany's Richest Men.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Baron Bleichroder died at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was the richest banker in Berlin and one of the richest men in Germany.

WEEK IN CONGRESS.

CONGRESSIONAL BUSINESS IN A BACKWARD STATE.

ONLY A FEW MORE DAYS ARE LEFT

And Many Important Matters Yet Remain to Be Acted Upon—Hatch Determined to Get the Anti-Option Bill Through—Program in the Senate and House for the Coming Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The backward state of the appropriation bills lends serious interest to the remark that Senator Vilas dropped Saturday during the long debate on the Sherman bond amendment, that there might be only a short interval between the adjournment of this congress and the assembling of the next.

There are two or three other matters of discussion still to come up in connection with the impending sundry civil bill in the senate, whose consideration has already consumed the best part of a week. Included among these is the proposed amendment in regard to the site of a new government printing office, around which many opposing interests seem to have centered and to have enlisted champions on the senate floor. After that bill is disposed of there is the legislative appropriation bill ready for action, upon which there are half dozen hot fights imminent. Then there are the pension and postoffice appropriation bills to follow.

Both of these measures have been productive of many columns of eloquence in the house, and it is not likely that they will be more lightly passed over in the senate. Mr. Allison, chairman of the appropriations committee, has threatened night sessions of the senate to dispose of these appropriation bills, but experience has shown that it is impossible to hold the senate together in night sessions for more than one or two nights, and those are general emergency nights at the very close of the session.

The Nicaragua bill, another fruitful topic of talk, is the unfinished business and there is the Hawaiian treaty to be disposed of in executive session. It is possible that the New York bridge bill and the Utah admission bill may also come up under suspension of the rules. The passage of the agricultural and naval bills will leave before the house only the postoffice and Indian bills. It should not be a tedious task to get action by the house on these.

All the bills heretofore passed have been amended by the senate, however, and considerable time between now and March 4 will have to be spent in acting on conference reports on the appropriations.

Mr. Hatch is getting very restless over the delay in the rules committee on his request for a day for the anti-options bill, and it is almost certain that a move of some sort will be made by him this week. He has not asked for an opportunity to pass the bill under the suspension of the rules, and it is asserted by its opponents that he could not so pass the bill if he tried.

Two other courses are open to him; first, to get a special order from the rules committee giving him a day for his bill and then to vote down the previous question, as the silver men attempted unsuccessfully to do, and amend the order by making cloture a part of it; second, to move to go into committee of the whole to consider revenue bills. The latter course would put no curb on the filibusters and therefore Mr. Hatch is not likely to take this course. If he did so, the fight would be one of endurance between the friends and opponents of the anti-options. Notice has been given that the car coupler bill with senate amendments will be called up next Tuesday.

JERRY RUSK EXPLAINS.

Replies to the Criticisms About Increased Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Replying to criticisms to the effect that the appropriations for the department of agriculture had increased threefold during the present administration, Secretary Rusk says:

"I have frequently called attention in my last annual report to the fact that anyone making a fair estimate of the expenditures of this department will recognize that nearly \$900,000, appropriated for the weather bureau, is not an increase, having simply been a transfer from one appropriation to another. What this had led to the appropriations of the department of agriculture has been so much deducted from the department of war."

"Another point to be considered is that under the Hatch bill providing for experiment stations in every state in which there was established an agricultural college, there has been a steady increase provided by law, and appropriating for the past year more than \$700,000, over which the head of this department exercises no control whatever, the same being included under the appropriation for the department of agriculture simply as a matter of convenience to the accountants of the treasury. It should consequently be omitted entirely in estimating the comparative expenditures for this department, one year with another."

"A deduction from the total appropriation of these two items brings the appropriation down to a reasonable basis for comparison. Of the \$1,000,000 thus arrived at, \$850,000 is for the bureau of animal industry, an increase of \$350,000 over the sum appropriated for the same bureau in 1888 and 1889, this large increase being rendered necessary by the inspection laws of August, 1890, and March, 1891, which necessarily entailed a vast increase of labor upon the bureau, involving, as they do, the inspection during a single year, both ante and post mortem, of more than 5,000,000 animals, besides the maintenance of an inspection system in Great Britain, where 468,000 American animals were inspected."

"Now, as a matter of fact, when you deduct the increased expenditures for these objects you will find compar-

tively little increase in the appropriations of the current fiscal year which were estimated. At the same time I wish to state that while I believe in proper economy in the administration of every department, I do not believe in carrying economy far enough to impair efficiency, and I wish further to place myself on record as stating that as time and opportunity are afforded for doing so prudently, it will be desirable to greatly increase the appropriations for this department in order to meet the legitimate demands which will inevitably be made upon it."

Sherman's 3 Per Cent Bond Bill Passed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The entire day of the senate Saturday was taken up in debate on Sherman's 3 per cent bond amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was adopted by yeas 30, nays 16. In executive session the nomination of Judge Jackson for associate justice of the supreme court was confirmed without a dissenting vote.

The house, after disposing of minor routine business, resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. Without making much progress business was suspended and the memory of the late Representative Warwick of Ohio was eulogized by his fellow members, after which the house adjourned.

POPE'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

His Holiness Officiated at St. Peter's—Crowded With Thousands of Pilgrims.

ROME, Feb. 20.—At daybreak the pealing of church bells announced the celebration of the pope's episcopal jubilee. By 4 o'clock thousands of pilgrims, tourists and citizens were crowded before the doors of St. Peter's.

At 5 o'clock two battalions of infantry in uniform were drawn up before the cathedral so as to be ready to help the 200 or more gendarmes in preserving order. The crowd swelled suddenly but remained quiet, despite tremendous pressure caused by about 5,000 ticket holders in their hopeless struggle to get near the doors.

At 6 o'clock the cathedral doors were opened and the foremost of the crowd swept in. Within half an hour the great building was packed to the steps. Thirty thousand pilgrims and 25,000 or 30,000 Catholics from this city gained admission. Not fewer than 40,000 persons, many of them ticket holders, were turned away by the military, who cleared the spaces round the buildings so as to prevent disorder when the service closed. The pope entered the cathedral at 9:45, pale, but smiling, and apparently in somewhat better health than usual. The cathedral rang with tumultuous cheering as the pope was borne toward the altar.

His holiness officiated at the special jubilee mass, intoning the Te Deum and giving his blessing in a clear, penetrating voice. The mass lasted until 10:45, but apparently did not fatigue his holiness.

He remained in the cathedral forty-five minutes after the celebration and then proceeded to his apartments. The crowd dispersed slowly. At noon most of them had gone and a quarter of an hour later the military withdrew.

In the afternoon the Irish pilgrims attended service in the Church of St. Sylvester and were blessed by Cardinal Logue. The English pilgrims at St. George's received the blessing from Cardinal Vaughan.

The streets are thronged and the square in front of St. Peter's is almost impassable. Without exception, however, the people have been perfectly orderly. Not an arrest has been reported.

ENGLAND MAKING TROUBLE.

Her Attitude Adds to the Disquiet of the French Situation.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The internal situation in France will certainly be arranged sooner or later. What is most disquieting is the situation abroad, which is anything but good, especially as to the relations with England. At the same time France's relations with Germany are less strained, because both sides know that the result of a war would be so serious that neither dares to commence.

England on the contrary, is seeking to create difficulties with France in every possible way and place. After the attempt to take Morocco, which failed, came the Egyptian question, which was certainly caused by the high handed action of Lord Cromer toward the khedive, who only asked to be left in peace. The khedive is attempting to regain possession from the English of the rights unduly encroached upon by them.

The English, perceiving this, are endeavoring to create difficulties with France on account of the port of Bizert, in Tunis. Their claims are based upon the fear lest France should convert Bizert into a military port, notwithstanding her denial of any such intention. Italy has complained for some time and England backs her up.

Satoli Reverses Wigger.

BAYONNE, N. J., Feb. 20.—Father Killen yesterday morning read to his congregation a letter from Archbishop Satoli, directed to Bishop Wigger, which completely reversed the orders issued by the bishop in relation to the parishes of St. Mary's, St. Thomas and St. Henry, read in the Catholic churches a week ago.

By the bishop's letter, the two latter parishes were united, and the religious services in St. Thomas church were discontinued, except in the discretion of Father Anne, who might, if he chose, say mass in the church of St. Thomas on feast days. The priest was also directed to preach in English and German as he had done in the past.

Marshall Will Have Some Races.

MARSHALL, Mo., Feb. 20.—A. E. Ashbrook of Kansas City, secretary of the Illinois-Missouri circuit, has leased the fair grounds in this city and arranged for a fair and race meeting here the first week in August.

Mrs. DeMickiewicz Dying.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Eugene DeMickiewicz, the great granddaughter of Chief Justice John Marshall of the supreme court, is lying at the point of death at her residence in this city.

Run Down by a Train.

MEXICO, Mo., Feb. 20.—Charles Read, a carpenter, was run over and killed by a Wabash train at Benton City last night. He was 40 years old and unmarried.

WANTS ALL OR NONE

THAT'S THE WAY CORBETT WILL FIGHT MITCHELL.

THE ENGLISHMAN WANTS \$2,500.

He Thinks the Loser Should Have at Least Twenty Per Cent of the Purse—This Will Be the Lock on Which the Arrangements for the Fight Will Fall Through—All Other Points Conceded.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Charley Mitchell, the English pugilist, met William A. Brady and Billy Delaney, Corbett's representatives, at the World office at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. For an hour and a half the atmosphere in the sporting editor's room was filled with English finesse and American oratory. Mitchell covered Brady's \$10,000 with twenty \$500, then objected to the division of the purse to be fought for and so the negotiations ended all in air for the present. The Mitchell party arrived almost half an hour before the appointed time and marvelled that Brady and his crowd were not there also. By the time Corbett's manager put in an appearance there were fully 3,000 persons in front of the building. Brady and Delaney forced their way through the crowd and arrived at the meeting place at precisely 4 o'clock.

There were no handshakes or preliminary inquiries about each other's health. The principals took seats around the sporting editor's desk and the dense crowd of newspaper men and sports clambered on the chairs and tables.

Brady said that money must be deposited before proceedings commenced. "As regards money, where is your money?" asked Mitchell, with a smile. "I shall want to see those \$10,000 in bills retorted Brady. 'Flop it out and we will cover it up.' Mitchell hauled out a roll of bills and peeled off twenty \$500 bills and counted each bill with distinct enunciation.

Then Brady stepped forward with a roll equally as big and counted out ten bills, and the whole amount, \$20,000, was turned over to the temporary stakeholder.

After considerable wrangling the time of the fight was fixed for the second week in December next. The place where it was to occur was left open for a few days so as to let clubs have a chance to bid, and Phil Dwyer was agreed upon as final stakeholder. Mitchell up to this time had conceded every point without a protest, and matters were going on swimmingly.

"It is agreed, of course, that the winner shall take all the purse," said Brady, confidently.

"O. no," said Mitchell, "I think there should be a division."

Brady said he wanted it to be all or nothing. He was willing to permit \$1,000 of it to go to the loser for training expenses. Mitchell however, demanded that the purse be divided 80 and 20 per cent. Brady would not agree to this, and as an argument said that the purse might be \$75,000, in which case Mitchell would receive \$15,000 for fighting Corbett which was really \$5,000 more than he was betting on the outside.

Brady finally, on his own responsibility, agreed to let the loser have \$2,500 instead of \$1,000. Mitchell, however, would listen to no other agreement than he has stated as to the division of the purse. The meeting had to be adjourned until 1 o'clock to-day in order to give Brady an opportunity to telegraph to Corbett to find out what further concessions he was willing to make.

Corbett's reply came last night. He wired Brady from St. Paul as follows: "If I can't whip that wind bag I don't want a cent. Winner must take all."

LILUOKALINI'S PROTEST.

Formal Document Addressed by Her to President Harrison.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The annexation documents laid before the senate also contain the heretofore unpublished protest addressed by the queen to the president, which reads as follows:

His Excellency, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States.

My Great and Good Friend: It is with deep regret that I address you on this occasion. Some of my subjects, aided by aliens, have revolved the loyalty and revolted against the constitutional government of my kingdom. They have attempted to depose me and establish a provisional government in direct conflict with the organic law of this kingdom. Upon receiving incontestable proof that his excellency, the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, had aided and abetted their unlawful movements and caused United States troops to be landed for that purpose, I submitted to force, believing that he would not have acted in that manner unless by the authority of the government which he represents. This action on my part was prompted by three causes—the utility of a conflict with the United States, the desire to dispel violence, bloodshed and the destruction of life and property, and the certainty which I felt that you and your government will right whatever wrongs may have been inflicted upon us in the premises.

This appeal is not made for myself personally, but for my people, who have hitherto always enjoyed the friendship and protection of the United States.

My opponents have taken the only vessel which could be obtained here for the purpose, and hearing of their intention to send a delegation of their number to present their side of the conflict before me, I requested the favor of sending by the same vessel an envoy to lay before you my statement as the facts appear to myself and my loyal subjects.

This has been refused, and I now ask that in justice to myself and to my people, that no steps be taken by the government of the United States until my cause can be heard by you. I shall be able to dispatch an envoy about February 2, and that will be the first available opportunity; and he will reach you with every possible haste, that there may be no delay in the settlement of this matter.

I pray you, therefore, my good friend, that you will not allow any conclusions to be reached by you until you have heard me. I beg to assure you of the continuance of my highest consideration.

LILUOKALINI, R.

Honolulu, Jan. 18, 1893.

Against the Railroad.

ABILENE, Kan., Feb. 18.—The case of George Powell of Moberly, Mo., asking \$3,000 damages from the Union Pacific for injuries received in being put off a train, was ended yesterday by a verdict for the defendant after a long trial.

VERY DESPERATE.

An Alligator Makes Out a Lunch on Millinery.

Alligators can go a long way without eating, but when they do get a chance at what is called a square meal they make short work of it. It doesn't seem to matter much to the alligator what the square meal consists of so long as he can get it down. Anything that he can devour without hurting his teeth or unduly stretching his swallowing apparatus is food for him.

A number of people visiting the Zoo in Central park, New York, were gathered about the alligators' tank, watching the reptiles disporting themselves in the water. Suddenly a gust of wind caught the broad-brimmed hat of a young girl in the watching crowd, whisked it off her head and landed it on the edge of the tank.

Before it could be recovered one of the alligators caught sight of it, his attention was attracted, no doubt, by the beautiful artificial roses with which it was trimmed. He gazed at it rapt in admiration for an instant. His jaws slowly opened and then closed with a snap over the hat, which disappeared down the creature's throat—all except a single rose, which, however, did not escape, for in a moment the alligator's eye rested upon it, and it as quickly followed the rest of the hat into the creature's capacious interior. Then the alligator winked his other eye, as much as to say: "That was fine. Give me a dozen more." Every one enjoyed the spectacle except the young girl who lost the hat, who is still, as she was then, undoubtedly of the opinion that alligators are very impolite creatures, whatever other virtues they may possess.

CARE OF THE PIANO.

If You Happen to Have One, This Is How to Treat It.

A skilled pianist never allows his beloved instrument to stand up against the wall in his room, a space of at least a foot being allowed, says a music dealer. This is to prevent damp and allow a passage of dry, warm air. The precaution is especially necessary in a brick house where the wall is an outside one. Bricks are anything but damp-proof, and unless the wall is "furred" there will be considerable dampness, especially when the first fire is lighted for the fall. Dampness is fatal to a piano, because, among other reasons, the rosewood used in making the frame is tropical wood, and not capable of resisting moisture for any length of time.

In a carelessly kept piano the polish is bad, and the varnish looks as though an army of insects had been at work on it. This is because the wood has stretched and shrunk with great rapidity, owing to getting damp and then being dried again, and a musician seldom cares to buy such an instrument, knowing that the delicate interior has suffered at least to some extent with the exterior. Taking care of a piano is half the battle, and the less dampness the less expenditure necessary to keep it in tune.

A GIANT TIMEPIECE.

The Wonderful Clock That Ornaments Philadelphia's Town Hall.

The greatest horological wonder in the world to-day is the gigantic clock in the tower of the immense "public building" at Philadelphia. When everything is in running order this marvel of the clockmaker's art will be stationed a distance of 315 feet from the pavement. Its bell weighs between 20,000 and 25,000 pounds, and is the second largest bell of any kind in America, the great bell at Montreal being the largest, weighing 28,000 pounds. The dial of this Philadelphia titan is twenty-five feet in diameter, and the striking hammer is as large as a pile driver weight. The minute hand is twelve and the hour hand nine feet in length. The machinery is arranged so that the clock will strike every fifteen minutes, the quarter, half, three-quarters and hours. The Roman numerals on the face are each two feet eight inches in length, the dark part of the figures being three and three-fourth inches in width. As it is entirely out of the question to talk of winding such a monster by hand, a three-horse power engine has been placed at the square of the tower for that especial purpose.

A Home-Made Turkish Bath.

Any one can fix up a Turkish or vapor bath in his own bedroom at little or no expense. A wood-seated chair can be placed over a tub of boiling water, and the bather has only to sit on the chair and cover himself from his shoulders downward with a heavy blanket to get a first-class vapor bath. Some people vary the arrangement by putting hay into the tub as well as boiling water, but this is unnecessary and only adds to the trouble and expense. The same precautions are needed against catching cold as with a regular Turkish bath, with the advantage in favor of the home affair that you can get into bed without having to go out of doors after getting overheated. The simple bath as described will cure rheumatism and sprains as well as reduce weight to an appreciable extent.

Bluebird's Castle.

Few are aware of the existence of the veritable Bluebird's castle. Yet a recent writer assures us that this is indeed situated a mile or two beyond Interlaken, on a lonely, well-shaded mountain road. Upon looking up the wooded hillside, just at a bend in the lane, one sees the ruins of an old castle. Only moss-covered walls now remain, which are the haunts of bats, birds, and insects, but its stately columns indicate its early grandeur. Many doubt that such a character as Bluebird ever lived, but in that portion of the world the story is believed and told by the natives, until one fancies he sees Fatima's sister at the tower window, anxiously awaiting some sign of her protector.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

VERY RAPID WORK IN THE HOUSE.

MANY BILLS REPORTED.

A DULL DAY AMONG THE SOLONS.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

The Work of Pettis County's Senator and Representative—The Pool Bill Beaten.

A Kansas City Salary Bill in the House—All Notes are to be Stamped.

Special to the Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 15.—Owing to the absence of a large number of senators yesterday very little work was done in the senate. They took up the calendar and cleaned it up and adjourned to give the committees time to work, and when committee reports are called for to-day, the probabilities are that a big batch of bills will be reported back.

In the house they had a busy day and disposed of a large number of bills, a few of which passed, prominent among which was one to prohibit the use of dynamite in killing fish and otherwise protects the finny tribe. So strict in its provisions is the bill that it almost prohibits the sale of the deadly dynamite.

The most important measure considered was the Deering license bill, which was finally made the special order for Thursday at 10 o'clock and a big time is expected, as the fate of the bill will doubtless be settled that day. If it passes the house the fight will be transferred to the senate where such extreme measures usually meet their death.

J. L. Erwin, of Callaway, is in town and went before the house committee on roads and highways last night, and made quite a lengthy and interesting talk on the subject of roads and the working of short term convicts on same. Mr. Erwin has recently returned from Texas, where the experiment has been tried, and with much success. Mr. Erwin very enthusiastically favors that plan of working county roads and hopes to see it tried in Missouri.

The bill to repeal the teachers' institute law was discussed at length in the house this morning and made a special order for next Tuesday.

The remainder of the forenoon was spent in discussing the pharmacy law, which was laid over until two o'clock.

Senator Yeater has a bill before the senate requiring probate judges to certify to the county assessor on the first Monday of June each year the name and residence of each administrator, executor, guardian and person in charge of any estate, and the value of such estate for the purpose of taxation.

Senator Yeater's municipal court bill was engrossed to-day and will probably come up for passage tomorrow, with a record of the quickest time yet made by any bill. Under the operation of this law Sedalia will have another court with jurisdiction to \$1,000.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 17.—It can be truly said now that both branches of the legislature have got down to work and doing some good work, too, and are not as long about it as some legislatures the writer has seen.

Probably the most important bill before the house yesterday was the Deering license bill which was made the special order for 10 o'clock. It was later than that when they reached it, and notwithstanding its importance and the publicity which had been given to it, the bill was discussed pro and con, the roll called and the bill killed in less than one hour. Mr. Hawkins' criminal costs bill and his change of venue bill have both passed the house and are now in the senate. Only a few days ago Senator Yeater introduced a bill in reference to assessing estates in probate courts, in three or four days after its introduction the bill had passed the senate and is now in the hands of the house committee, where it will probably meet with little or no opposition. On February 6th, Sen-

ator Yeater introduced a bill creating a municipal corporation court for Sedalia and other cities with a population varying from 14,000 to 50,000. Yesterday the bill passed and will this morning go to the house when Mr. Prigmore will take charge of it and see that no time is lost in hurrying it up for passage.

Notwithstanding the fact that Rev. Deering's bill was knocked out yesterday he refuses, like Banquo's ghost, to "down," but is up and at work and when seen last night said he had another bill very similar to the one beaten and felt confident of getting it through the house.

The investigation of the charges made by J. C. Snell against Gen. Wickham is still on, but in the end will probably turn out to be as much of a farce as was the Wolfe investigation.

The house disposed of a great deal of routine work to-day and fully demonstrated its ability to turn out business rapidly.

Mr. Prigmore's bill requiring insurance companies to pay two per cent tax into the state treasury direct instead of paying part into the county treasuries, was reported favorably. Under the present law much of their property escapes taxation, but this bill, if passed, will perfect the method of assessment and will increase the state revenue \$100,000.

His bill changing the time given defendants in capital cases from 48 hours to 24 hours, was reported favorably.

In the senate Mr. Yeater's bill striking out the three per cent clause of the Australian ballot law was reported favorably; also his bill providing that no election precinct shall contain more than five hundred voters.

Lyman's bill to permit pool selling on races outside of the state failed to pass.

Special to the Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 18.—This has been a dull day at the capital and there is little of interest to report.

The senate has not been in session and nearly the entire work of the house was in sending bills to engrossment.

The most interesting discussion was over the Ward justice bill reducing the number of justices of the peace in Kansas City and providing that these officials and constables shall be paid by salaries and that all fees collected in these courts shall go into the county treasury. Messrs. Ward and Rust locked horns on this measure and there has grown up a great deal of feeling over the several bills affecting Kansas City; the debate bordered rather closely on to bitterness. The bill was ordered to engrossment.

The Bradley bill, requiring all county collectors to provide themselves with a stamp and providing that no note or account shall be collectible unless stamped by the tax-collector, came up for engrossment and was made the special order for Tuesday at ten o'clock.

The fireman's bill narrowly escaped defeat. There is a strong feeling against it. The bill came up for engrossment and it was only by the hardest work of its friends that it was rescued from the morgue and made a special order for Tuesday.

The free employment agency bill of Senator Cochran was engrossed after St. Joseph was stricken out so as to make the bill apply only to St. Louis and Kansas City.

Immense Pieces of Ore.

Mr. James Reeves, of Joplin, is superintending the collecting of the Missouri mineral exhibit for the World's fair. The special car was recently at Aurora, where Judge John N. Dalby and other prominent Sedalians have extensive mining interest, and the Aurora Herald has the following concerning the immense pieces of ore that have been successfully taken from the mines:

"One from the Sucker Flat mines at Webb City weighs 2,450 pounds. It is pure lead. Another specimen of pure lead is from the Belleville mines and weighs 6,500 pounds. It is the largest specimen yet obtained and is carefully packed in a large box 4x3½x6 feet. Six horses had a hard time in pulling it from the Belleville mines to Joplin last week. There are some fine specimens of jack and silicate. Some of them are extremely delicate. One of the largest is from the North Star mine. There are seven pieces of jack and silicate from the Granby mines which aggregate 3,380 pounds in weight."

Natural History Society Library.

The Sedalia Natural History society has received notice of the shipment of a sack of twenty-six books to it, they being the late publications of the U. S. Geological survey.

The society receives not only the publications of the U. S. government, but those also of many societies, foreign and domestic, and it is accumulating a valuable library.

A CONVENTION

WILL BE HAD INSTEAD OF A PRIMARY ELECTION.

A Meeting of the County Democratic Central Committee—A Lively Discussion Ensues.

The county democratic central committee met at 1:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the county court room for the purpose of deciding in what way the candidate for county superintendent of public schools should be selected.

Chairman George F. Longan presided and the position of secretary was filled by Benjamin Porter in the absence of the regular incumbent, J. R. Wade. The following committeemen were present:

O. A. Stine, Dresden; Wm. Sellers, Lamonte; and proxy for J. R. Wade; Lon Dury, Hughesville; Rodney Kelley, Blackwater; E. F. Scott, Heath's Creek, and proxy for W. H. Huffman, of Longwood; Benjamin Porter, Beaman; Simpson, of Prairie; J. L. Warren, Flat Creek, and proxy for Chas. Denny, of Washington; Burns Castle, Georgetown; G. B. McKinley, Elk Fork; Jas. S. Reams, Green Ridge, and proxy for J. J. Gray; George F. Longan, E. G. Cassidy and Will B. Macky, Sedalia.

The manner of nominating the county school superintendent, whether by primary election or a delegate convention, precipitated a lively discussion. Candidate Scotten favored a primary, while his two opponents wanted a delegate convention. The vote stood eight on either side during three ballots. Finally Mr. Scotten yielded and the delegate convention was adopted.

The delegates will be selected in the respective townships on March 18th, the polls in the country remaining open from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m. and in Sedalia from 1 to 5. The number of delegates allowed each township will be the same as were sent to the county convention in 1892. The delegates thus selected will nominate the candidate at the county convention which will meet at Sedalia on March 20th.

The committee then adjourned without transacting further business.

Death of Mrs. Conner.

Of pneumonia, on Friday night, February 17, at 10:40 o'clock, Mrs. Mary E. Conner, aged 45 years, wife of John Conner, at their home in Georgetown, leaving a family of five children. She was a true and consistent christian wife and mother and will be mourned, not only by her family, but by many friends who knew her worth.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate have been recorded:

William Higginbotham to John F. Taylor, part of lot 2, block B, Wood's addition; \$500.

C. W. Jackson to John F. Taylor, lot 9, block 5, Hale & Gentry's addition; \$1,000.

P. A. Minter and wife to Thomas Terry and J. S. Fleming, lots 21, 22 and 23, block B, Lamonte; \$1,250.

Donnohoe & Hughes to Rebecca J. Churchill, lot 12, Donnohoe & Hughes' sub-division of lot 5; \$125.

Sale of a Valuable Farm.

S. W. Castle has sold his farm of 320 acres near Pleasant Green to P. G. Walker who has rented it during the past five years. The consideration was \$15,000. Mr. Castle vacates next week and expects to remove to Sedalia and engage in business. Sedalia welcomes such citizens as Mr. Castle and is proud that her attractions are such as to offer inducements to enterprising men.

Kansas City Connections.

A company of local capitalists has been organized at Bolivar for the purpose of building a ten mile road from that place to a point on the Gulf road between Aldrich and Humansville in Polk county. The road already extends from Springfield to Bolivar, but the latter place desires a shorter connection with Kansas City.

Died of His Injuries.

John Menefee received a telegram late Friday afternoon that his brother, James, who was so badly injured in the terrible street car disaster at Portland, Oregon, last Monday, had died of his injuries. He was visiting his son in Portland at the time. His home was at Santa Rosa, California.

"Horse and Horse."

An amusing incident is related in connection with the trial of the Potter land cases that were tried in the circuit court here last week. Judge Shirk, of Sedalia, one of the most eminent lawyers of Missouri, was engaged by the other side to fight Uncle Jabe Potter's claims. After the jury brought in a verdict

for his client, on the first case, Judge Shirk met Uncle Jabe and with accustomed suavity grasped his right hand, placed his left upon his shoulder and remarked: "It's a horse on you, Uncle Jabe."

Uncle Jabe said nothing and "sawed wood."

The second case came to trial and Judge Shirk concluded his argument just in time to catch the train for Sedalia. The jury was out only a short time and returned a verdict for Mr. Potter. It was Uncle Jabe's turn now, and he improved it. He sent this greeting by wire: "It's horse and horse now, Judge."—Versailles Leader.

THEY WERE EXCITED.

Springfield Men Sign a \$5,000 Note by Mistake—Thought It Was a Sidewalk Petition.

The Springfield Democrat tells this amusing story of an occurrence in that city last Thursday:

"An exciting joke was played on some north side business men by Andrew Eisenmayer which may also serve to illustrate the way in which petitions for city improvements are considered before they are signed."

"Mr. Eisenmayer made a wager with some friends that he could take a note made payable to himself and get signers to it who would not know what they were signing. The note was drawn up in due form with interest at 8 per cent. and started. Four business men, quoted high in finances, readily signed the petition for a sidewalk not knowing that it was a note for \$5,000 payable one day after date to Andrew Eisenmayer."

"The note was taken to the Commercial bank and word was sent to the parties that their note was in the bank for collection. Then there was revelry on Commercial street. Those men went to the bank hot with rage only to be confronted with their own signatures to a note for \$5,000. Then their faces were blanched with wonder and lingering suspicions of forgery."

"Finally a meeting of the debtors and creditors was called and it was decided to compromise the matter by the four men buying a supply of cigars for the use of the crowd. The cigars were bought and the note cancelled."

Fine Walnut Timber.

Pettis county used to send a great deal of fine walnut lumber to the great lumber central markets, along with her great mass of cereal products and live stock, but in the last fifteen years the trade in choice native lumber has been neglected. On Main street, east of Lamine, now lies a very substantial evidence of the fact that the walnut lumber trade of Pettis county has not played out. Col. J. B. Elliott, of Booneville, has in that location 120 fine walnut logs awaiting shipment. The dimensions of the logs are: Length 16 feet, diameter from 15 to 36 inches. This would represent about six flat car loads. One eighth of the logs are of the dimensions and quality to find ready sale in markets outside of the United States. The resources of the county have not yet been exhausted, but "we still hold our grip."

The Tie Industry.

A large force of men came down from Sedalia last Monday with the tie train and are now engaged in loading ties. But few people are aware of the importance of the tie industry. For their special benefit we will state that one hundred and fifty cars will be loaded in Benton county alone, commencing at Melton Station and terminating at Warsaw, a distance of only sixteen miles. We will also state that these one hundred and fifty cars of ties have been gathered up by the contractors in the last thirty days as ties are shipped out regularly once a month.—Lincoln Times.

Green Ridge Teachers' Institute.

The following interesting programme was given by the Teachers' Institute at Green Ridge yesterday: Opening prayer by Rev. Houston. Methods in primary work, by Miss Mabel Knapp.

Song; Responsibilities of directors, by ex-director, Wm. Baker. Discussion by S. E. Wright and others.

Song; Should township high schools be established, by C. B. Wharton.

Song; The benefits of county supervision, by Supt. R. M. Scotten.

Ripans Tabules have come to stay.

A Valuable Enterprise.

The DEMOCRAT is informed that the Smithton creamery which began operations last Thursday is prospering and that indications point to a big business. It is such enterprises as these that build up rural communities and Smithton should feel proud that she has assisted the farmers around her to find a ready market for their dairy products. The orders are said to far exceed the supply.

THREATENED HIS LIFE.

The Governor of Kansas Asks for a Body Guard to Protect Him From Enraged Populists.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 18.—The anarchistic element of the populists are said to have become very bitterly opposed to Governor Lewelling for not enforcing martial law and precipitating bloodshed in the recent disturbance in the house. The matter has assumed a most threatening and alarming phase, as it is rumored here to-night that the governor has applied to the sheriff for a body guard to protect his life, claiming that the populists have threatened to kill him. The rumor has caused great excitement.

Bland and Silver.

From "In the Interest of Shyluck," by Hon. R. P. and, in North American Review.

Should silver go above its present level it would mean that gold had fallen. The truth is, that silver bullion will buy as much of commodities to-day as ever; and that it has not in fact fallen, for as silver goes down as compared to gold, so do all other things. The rise in silver would and does mean the rise of commodities, or, what is the same thing, the fall of gold. This is the true situation. It is not cheap silver that they fear, but it is cheap gold they are battling against. They appreciate the fact that a full restoration of silver to its old relation to gold means the fall of gold, that the equalization of the two metals will be reached by a fall in gold, and that the fall in value of gold will be greater probably than the rise in silver. Gold will fall and silver will rise in value, and meeting each other midway the party is restored. The holders of stocks, bonds and mortgages and fixed incomes are determined there shall be no fall in gold. They must have the best money in the world—but another name for the dearest and scarcest money in the world. On this line the battle rages, yet the gold advocates are artful enough to deceive many with the cry of cheap silver. They see gold going up from year to year; they see their pound sterling or their dollar increased in value. These increasing exactions on production to pay their demands, measured by gold, increases from year to year. They shall not escape the logic of the situation by the deceptive slogan of cheap silver.

WARNED AGAINST BURLISON.

The Aldine Hotel Co. of Chicago, Communicate With Chief of Police John DeLong.

Frank M. Burlison who claims to represent the World's Fair Hotel Accommodation Co., of Chicago, is tossed about on a rather rough sea of adversity during his stay in Sedalia.

He was recently dismissed from the court of Justice Fisher, where he had been arraigned upon a state warrant for trying to obtain money by fraud. The case looked rather dark for the defendant, but it was not sufficient to hold. Yesterday afternoon Chief of Police DeLong received the following message:

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Chief of Police De Long, Sedalia, Mo.—Burlison represented us only for a short time. We discharged him for dishonesty. He is presumably using old letters to get money. Try and get them from him. [Signed.]

ALDINE HOTEL CO.

Burlison is still in the city.

Bellwood-Hoffman.

Mr. Foree Bellwood and Miss Geneva Hoffman were married at the M. E. church, South, at Longwood, Wednesday, February 15th, 1893, Rev. Cobb officiating. After the ceremony the bridal party and guests assembled at the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bellwood, where an elegant reception was held, followed by a splendid supper. There were about forty couples in attendance, and a merry time was had by all.—Democrat-News.

The DEMOCRAT extends congratulations.

Not a Tail of Woe.

From the Paris Mercury.

Senator Charley Yeater, of Pettis county, headed a delegation that waited upon Gov. Stone a few days ago. The governor thought it was another fellow with a "tail of woe" and wanting an office, and he looked troubled, but when the senator made his speech and presented a gold headed cane from the ladies of the Sacred Heart church at Sedalia, which the governor had won in his victory over Warner, the sky cleared up and the governor smiled pleasantly.

Tabb Acquitted at Beaman.

John Tabb was tried in Justice Andy Mann's court at Beaman yesterday for assault and battery on the person of Geo. T. Good, on the night of December 24th, 1892, at the union depot in this city.

Tabb disappeared after the difficulty and has been dodging the

officers until about two weeks ago when he was arrested. County Attorney Louis Hoffman appeared for the state and W. D. Steele conducted the defense. A large number of witnesses were subpoenaed and the quiet little village of Beaman presented a lively appearance.

After the evidence had been taken and the arguments made by the attorneys, the jury, after being out only a few minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Justice Mann is talking of getting up a petition for a court house at Beaman as there is no place large enough to accommodate the crowds that assemble at his court.

TO BE THE WORLD'S GRANARY.

The Almost Boundless Prairie to the West and Northwest of Winnipeg.

"If a horse could stand it," said S. A. Rowbotham, a well known resident of Winnipeg, Man., "a man could leave Winnipeg and ride 1,000 miles west and northwest over a level prairie before he would be obstructed by the mountains. This gives an idea of the vast territory lying west of Winnipeg, which, to the eastern man, seems way out of the world. The soil of this country produces the finest spring wheat grown anywhere, and the enormous plain I've just mentioned will in a few years be the great granary of the world. Eastern people have a misty idea of our expansive territory."

We are just commencing to grow wheat compared to a decade hence, though our crop two years ago was 30,000,000 bushels. We have but little snow, and in the many years I resided in Manitoba I never saw the tops of the bright prairie grass covered. Cattle fairly roll in fat, and we are becoming a great cattle country. While most of our settlers are from across the water, yet the number from the western states is yearly increasing. We have no wild west frontier scenes. There are no settlers killed over disputed claims, as has been an everyday story in the west for years. Our Homestead laws require a three-years' residence of six months each. Land may be pre-empted, too.

Gold has been discovered in wonderfully rich quartz deposits a few miles east of Winnipeg, and paying mills have just been erected by Minneapolis capitalists. I predict a "rush" to the Lake of the Woods district next year. Winnipeg has 35,000 inhabitants and is a thriving city. Our winters are cold, but we do not mind them. The atmosphere is dry and the days are clear, musky weather being almost unknown.

Midnight Hog Stealers.

Joe Turner, the popular young farmer, was aroused from his slumbers a few nights ago by a terrific squealing among his choice swine. Summoning his partner, he sallied out after the thief. Between them they had a shot gun and an old pistol. The thief had already gotten under pretty good speed and a fusillade from the battery did not cause him to lessen it. After running about 150 yards he dropped the pig which came trotting back through the orchard. Joe says that he is going to raise bull dogs for a change.

Going to Arizona.

The following from the Lincoln Times will be of interest to Sedalians: "J. H. Bruns has sold his interest in the general merchandise business to his partner, Mr. Joseph Meuschke, who will henceforth conduct the business. Mr. Bruns will as soon as a new postmaster is appointed leave for Yuma, Colorado. He has many warm friends here who will sincerely regret his departure."

It Took Trouble, but He Got It.

About two or three months ago I purchased from you a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, put up in Des Moines, Iowa. Such good results were obtained from its use that I enclose one dollar and ask that you send me two bottles by express.—J. A. Scriven, 18 E. 15th st., New York City. To H. H. Lane, druggist, Peckskill, N. Y. Mr. Scriven is president of one of the largest shirt factories in New York, and widely known in business circles. When troubled with a cold give this remedy a trial and, like Mr. Scriven, you will want it again when in need of such a medicine. Fifty cent bottles for sale by Aug. Fleischmann, druggist.

A Brave Negro.

From the Nelson Time-Card.

The store house and dwelling of C. G. Cook, of Ridge Prairie, with most of its contents, consisting of a \$1,600 stock of goods and household furniture, were destroyed by fire last Tuesday night. Mrs. Cook was cut off by the flames while in an upper story room, and was saved by a darkey who placed around her a feather bed and threw her out of the window. There was \$800 insurance on the stock of goods, \$500 on the storehouse and \$1,000 on the dwelling.

A WARM RECEPTION.

GIVEN TO THE A. P. A. BY GOVERNOR STONE.

Some Plain Talk to a Committee by the Chief Executive of Missouri.

Quite a little scene was enacted in the governor's office yesterday, says the Jefferson City correspondent of the *Republic*. Very few things occurring in that office come to the outside, but this leaks out from a gentleman who happened to step in while the governor's visitors were present and overheard the subjoined interview, which he repeated to your correspondent. Several Kansas City gentlemen called upon the governor and said they desired to confer with him in regard to appointments in that city.

"Certainly, I will be glad to hear you, gentlemen. Have a seat," said his excellency in his blandest way. After a few minutes' indifferent conversation one of the visitors said:

"Governor, I am the president of the Kansas City branch of the American Protective Association. We come to ask that when you appoint police commissioners at Kansas City you will appoint Protestants and not Catholics."

"Why?"

"Because we want Americans and men who are for America first."

"I understand you," said the governor; "I understand you, gentlemen. You represent that organization know as the A. P. A.'s. Well, I am against that organization. I have no sympathy with its purposes. I am utterly and unalterably opposed to the introduction of any religious test into our politics. I am a protestant. I am not a Catholic. I do not believe in the chief dogmas of the Catholic faith. I do not believe in the doctrine of transubstantiation, nor do I believe that the pope is the apostolic head of the church, or anything of that kind. But if some other man does believe it, that is his business, not mine. I know a great many good men and noble women who do believe these things. I know a great many splendid Americans, Catholics too, who are patriotic men, ready to bear arms in defense of the country, who contribute much to our enterprise, literature and statesmanship, who pay taxes, who bear all the burdens of citizenship—and any proposition that would exclude these people from all participation in our civil affairs is monstrous and intolerable to me. I have no sympathy with it."

"But we think you state the case a little too strongly."

"No, I do not. I have been interviewed two or three times by the officers and representatives of this organization. I have been told distinctly that the organization is opposed to any Catholic being elected or appointed to any civil office. Is not that true?"

"But we are not proposing to make religious views a political test."

"Well, I have so understood it. During the last campaign your organization opposed Lieutenant O'Meara, Judge Bond and other gentlemen on the democratic ticket because they, or some members of their families, were members of the Catholic church, or were supposed to be under Catholic influences."

"Here is our platform," and the speaker handed the governor a paper on which the principles of the association were printed. It was therein declared that the association was in favor of maintaining the public schools, of a pure ballot, of separating church and state, of restricting immigration and of the American flag.

"I heartily indorse all that," said the governor. "There isn't a respectable political party in this country that wouldn't adopt that platform with enthusiasm. But you seek to separate the Catholic church only from the state; and not only the church but Catholics as well. You discriminate. I am distinctly opposed not only to the Catholic church dominating the state, but interfering with political affairs, and whenever I find any attempt of that sort being made you will find me at war with it. But I am equally opposed to any protestant church, or all of them combined, dominating or interfering with political affairs. Because a man is a preacher or a priest, or the member of a church, he should not on that account lose interest in public affairs or be denied part in their conduct. But when any church as a church undertakes to exercise control over the affairs of state, then I protest. The most intolerant and insufferable of all things is religious bigotry. The church should keep its hands off the state. Contact of that kind tends to degrade the church and

destroy the state. And the state, likewise, must keep its hands off the church as long as the church attends to its own high and holy mission."

"But, governor, the catholics get all the offices in Kansas City. They represent but 25 per cent. of the population, and yet they have 75 per cent. of the police officers."

"You mean then to tell me that 25 Catholics can outwit and control 75 protestants. I do not belong to that breed of protestants. Yet, if what you say is true I cannot see that it makes any difference if the police officers are good citizens and fit for the places, unless they are appointed because they are Catholics. If any man is appointed for that reason, the men who appointed him are unfit to hold a public trust in this country. The police board in Kansas City is composed of three gentlemen, two of whom I am informed are protestants and one a Catholic. That board appoints the policemen. I think a Catholic can make as good but not a whit better policeman than a Methodist or Presbyterian. No gentlemen, when I come to appoint police commissioners at Kansas City I will endeavor to select honorable and representative citizens of your city, who will discharge their duty fearlessly; but I shall not make a man's church relations a test. I think your association is undemocratic and un-American, and I am opposed to it. I haven't a drop of know-nothing blood in my veins."

This ended the interview. The A. P. A.'s marched up and then marched down again. The unbecoming impatience of the governor made the occasion not a wholly enjoyable one to the visitors.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers were recorded in the recorder's office:

Norman Coyle and wife to John H. Bartlett, lots 12 and 13, in block 13, Green Ridge; \$500.

John H. Bartlett to George Dorrance, 80 acres in sections 28 and 29, township 42, range 23; \$2400.

The heirs of Israel Walkup to Martin S. Beaver, 203 acres in section 5, township 44, range 20 and section 32, township 45, range 20; \$4000.

F. M. Heath and wife to Porter Real Estate Co., the north 80 feet of lot 7, block 2, Graham's subdivision of lots 1 and 2, in McVey's first addition; \$1200.

Julia A. Wilson to George Lord, lot 2, in block 1, Smith & Martin's first addition; \$2,250.

And the Dog Still Lives.

Judge Halstead, former city recorder, is very much worried over the probable fate of a neighbor's dog that has been making havoc in the judge's poultry house for several weeks past. The dog would sneak around and eat all the eggs in the poultry house, rocks and clubs having no terror for him.

Part of the furnishings of the hen house were five china eggs, used to delude obstinate hens into laying frequently. Wednesday Judge Halstead made his usual visit to his chickens and was pleased to observe seven eggs, including the decoys, in a certain nest. Shortly afterwards, as he was entering his house he was exasperated to see the long, lank cur of his neighbor making toward the hen house with a directness that showed at once that he knew his business. The brandishing of the judge's buckthorn cane was no intimidation to the thief and the judge proceeded to take measures to annihilate the dog. He is not a rapid walker, however, and before he could reach the hen house, the dog heard his approach, and bolted. An examination showed that but one egg remained in the nest, being one of the china decoys. The frightened dog in his voracious haste had swallowed the four china eggs besides two that were genuine.

The dog's future career will be watched and if he returns, the judge has promised to let him swallow a chunk of dynamite.

The World is All Right.

Michigan Christian Advocate.

Those who think the world is growing worse and that Satan is getting the upper hand in this country especially, should consider the fact that good people indulge in the same fears before most of us were borne. About sixty years ago a somewhat typical minister of a Connecticut church made a visit to Boston and returned—a trip which was by no means as easy then as now. "Well, doctor," said one of his parishioners to him, "do you bring us any news from Boston?" "Yes," he replied; "the Lord reigns, and the devil is trying to." That was the summary and upshot of the news sixty years ago; and so it is to-day.

FOR RENT—Farm of 320 acres, about ten miles southwest of Sedalia. Want cash renter. Call at rooms 20 and 22 Dempsey building.

ADJOURNED.

THE POPULISTS' CONFERENCE ENDS ITS LABORS.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Resignation of Chairman Carroll Refused—The "Sell Out" Discussed.

The populists' conference ended its session at the court house Wednesday after a day of lively discussion and considerable work.

When the conference assembled at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a committee of greeting was appointed for the purpose of sending an expression of the populists of Missouri to the party in Kansas and Nebraska. The committee was composed of M. V. Carroll, Butler; C. E. Gardner, Marshall; W. C. Aldridge, California, and W. O. Atkeson, Butler. The following messages were sent:

"To Hon. L. D. Lewelling, Topeka, Kas.:

The representatives of the populists of Missouri in conference assembled at Sedalia, February 22, 1893, send greeting to Gov. Lewelling and the populist legislature of Kansas. Sustain the constitution, surrender no right of freemen and the liberty-loving people of the nation will do you honor."

"To the Speaker of the Nebraska Legislature:

The people's party of Missouri in conference assembled at Sedalia, February 22, 1893, sends greeting to the populists of the Nebraska legislature: "Well done, thou good and faithful servants."

During the work of this committee, there was a meeting of the state central committee at Sicher's hotel. The following gentlemen were present: M. V. Carroll, chairman, Butler; C. E. Gardner, secretary and committeeman, from seventh district; Hugh Tudor, Dawn, second district; F. P. Foster, St. Joseph, third district; Editor Griffin, Maryville, fourth district; Pierce Hackett, Virginia, Mo., sixth district; M. M. Pease, West Plains, fourteenth district.

Chairman Carroll presented a report of the receipts and expenditures during the campaign. The debts had all been paid and there still remained in the treasury a small balance. The report was received and adopted.

Chairman Carroll, Secretary Gardner and Treasurer Hackett, members of the executive committee, made statements in reference to the alleged "sell out" of the committee in the last campaign by placing Shirk, a republican, and Smith, a democrat, upon the ticket. The statements were heard by the committee and endorsed as follows:

"After hearing the report of the executive committee, made by its chairman, and fully approving same, we, the undersigned members of the state central committee assembled, hereby express our thorough confidence in the executive committee, and we return our thanks to them for the faithful, untiring and efficient work of the committee, especially Chairman Carroll."

Owing to the great amount of time exacted by his duties, Chairman Carroll asked that his resignation be accepted. This was stoutly opposed, and when he gave notice that he would count the votes, the quorum was broken by two of the committeemen grabbing their hats and rushing from the room.

Arrangements were made to pay the chairman a salary for his services in the campaign. The meeting was entirely harmonious.

At the conference at the court house last night the following address was issued to the voters of the state:

"Your committee after due deliberation would recommend the Omaha platform to the candid thinking voters of Missouri as the best national platform, for the preservation of the liberties of the people of this country.

"We submit to the thinking, fair-minded men of this state, that our present industrial condition is deplorable and that a change is imperatively demanded, and we call on every liberty loving voter of this great state of Missouri, regardless of past political affiliations, or party prejudice and of political hatreds, to unite with us, in this our earnest effort to stay the march of corporate power, to re-enthroned our government on the pedestal of liberty established by Jefferson and Lincoln, to the end that the material conditions of the whole people may be improved; and the wealth producers of our nation, afforded an opportunity to realize a just reward for their labor, that the

channels of commerce may be regulated by nature's laws of supply and demand and that even and exact justice may be done to all men."

Prior to the closing it was moved by Hugh Tudor, of the Second district, and adopted by the body that it is the sense of the state central committee that the people's party in the various townships and voting precincts in the different counties nominate and support straight people's party men in all elections.

It is the purpose of the party to organize clubs and assess each member not to exceed 10 cents per month, one half of the proceeds to go to the treasury of the state central committee.

Another resolution was that the people's party and the reform press should do all in their power to defeat the efforts being made to bond the country for improvement of country roads.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

THE SOUTHERN EXTENSION.

There is Some Credence Given to the Report—Mr. Tredway Was In Sedalia.

The rumor of the broadening of the Sedalia, Warsaw & Southern to a standard gauge and the extension to Batesville, Ark., is thought by many to be something more than a mere rumor.

Mr. Tredway, the retiring manager of the Greeley-Burnham Grocery company and who it is said will take an active part in the railroad, was in Sedalia about three weeks ago. His business was kept secret at the time but it is now thought that he was looking over the narrow gauge property. The Greeley-Burnham Grocery company is said to own a number of shares in the narrow gauge.

A DETECTIVE'S SCHEME.

Will Result in the Arrest of the Law-Breakers of Boone County.

R. H. Edmonds has just returned from Boone county and he and R. D. Rucker, of Sturgeon, who was in Mexico to-day, says the *Ledger*, say it is rumored that the proprietors of drug stores in Sturgeon, Centralia and Columbia have liabied themselves to pay fines for disregarding the law and selling whisky. The above gentlemen only heard it rumored and do not tell it for an indisputable fact.

It appears that Price Hudson formerly lived in Sturgeon and was well known among all the people there. He left Sturgeon and went to St. Louis a few years ago. Recently he came back and appeared to be out of employment. He would hang around with "the boys" and was in all the sporting events that he could get on to. He would buy his whisky at the drug stores and after going out would label the bottles and preserve them. It is said that he worked the same scheme in Columbia and Centralia and has as high as eighteen charges against one drug store. It is thought he represents a detective agency of St. Louis.

The Burlington Not Unwilling.

The report that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas is to be consolidated with the Burlington system has been revived in Chicago. The *Tribune* of that city says:

The indications are that there will soon be a change in the management of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway company. The road for the last two years has been virtually controlled by the Rockefellers. The latter, it is said, have sunk considerable money in the property, and as a constant demand for money is being made they are getting discouraged, and it is now claimed that they are anxious to sell out their holdings. Vice-President Waldo, who is said to represent the interest of the Rockefellers, has lately been talking about resigning.

Rumors are current that the Rockefellers have offered to sell their interest in the road to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company. The latter, it is said, is not disinclined to acquire the property provided it can be secured at reasonable figures. The acquisition of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas would give the Burlington system an outlet to Texas and the southwest, in which territory it has had no foothold heretofore.

Auction Sale.

If you want bargains attend the auction sale at the Original Racket, 222 Ohio street.

Death of R. S. Stevens.

A telegram was received in Sedalia Thursday announcing the death of R. S. Stevens, at his home in Attica, New York, Wednesday, of kidney disease. Mr. Stevens was many years ago general manager of the M., K. & T., and the larger part of the road was built under his direction. He has been in

poor health for a number of years, and has spent much of his time in New York city under the care of a specialist. He was a member of congress from the district in which Attica is located. Mr. Stevens was well known to many of the old residents of Sedalia.

ENCOURAGING WORDS.

Good Counsel from the Maplewood School Board to the Pupils.

It visits the school and the clerk reads the following timely words by order of the board:

"The members of the Maplewood school board are pleased to meet and encourage both the teacher and the scholars. The good name of our school has gone out over all the county. We are proud of Maplewood and its past history.

The clerk of the board has received this winter twelve letters from Maplewood scholars who now live from Florida to California, some teaching, some clerking, some in business for themselves, and they all make honorable mention of Maplewood and send kindly greetings to the people. No one of these former pupils could ever come back without being warmly welcomed by the neighbors and find pleasure in visiting Maplewood.

We want you to make rapid advancement, for before you know it you are called away and your place will be vacant.

We have lost track of many of our former teachers but we have never heard of them being unworthy of the love and respect of the Maplewood scholars and people. You don't need to be afraid to trust your teacher in all things. She may make mistakes but we all make mistakes and her's will be very few indeed. She receives her instructions from the board and the county school superintendent and we receive ours from the laws of the state.

We hope the progress our school is making this year will be fully up to that of previous years.

We encourage the teacher to preserve good discipline, for there can be no good school without it.

We ask all the pupils to cheerfully obey the rules and the teacher's instructions. The obedient scholar is always the happy scholar. He usually stands well in his classes, is loved by his playmates, and is long remembered by the teacher. The board is glad that it has never turned away a single scholar for misconduct.

It asks the teacher to govern with kindness all the pupils, and asks the pupils to treat the teacher with the greatest respect, that the good name of Maplewood may be ever spoken with praise. We encourage the school, if the teacher thinks best, to have an entertainment at the close of this session.

The board will do all it can to make the occasion pleasant and profitable to all who take part and to all who come to be entertained. We ask each pupil to do its best. Have your songs well learned for everybody likes to hear you sing. Speak your recitations clear and loud so all can hear. Do your work cheerfully and promptly and the teacher and all the parents will be proud of your success.

We ask all the scholars to guard carefully the buildings, and furniture. May no hand deface the walls or buildings for in this the law is very strict. We should all be proud of our buildings and grounds. The board takes pleasure in making your surroundings pleasant. Be careful in practicing your exercises not to scratch or deface the organ.

May each one try to make the school pleasant for all, and with the knowledge and experience of your teacher, the guidance of the superintendent and the counsel of your board of directors, we believe we can meet you on the last day of school hoping to hear a good report and see a good record by every boy and girl."

A. G. DEWESE,
President.
W. D. NORTON,
D. F. PALMER,
G. B. LAMM,
Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SEDALIA, MO.
February 20, 1893.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We have to-day closed a contract for the purchase of a large stock of two drawer, four drawer and six drawer Domestic sewing machines with a dealer retiring from the trade. We wish to inform the public that these machines, together with some other leading makes of machines will be placed on the floor of our office, 114 East Fifth street, on February 27th next and will be closed out at the manufacturers' net cash price. This will be a bargain and no fake. We invite inspection.

THE SINGER MFG. CO.

See Monkhouse for Fort Scott Red Coal. Tel. 255.

CANNIBALISM AT SEA.

Three Sailors Arrested in Hamburg for Devouring a Comrade.

From the New York Recorder.

Three seamen of the Norwegian ship *Thekla*, from Philadelphia, who were rescued by the Danish bark *Herman* after enduring terrible sufferings on the wrecked vessel, have been arrested in Hamburg on a charge of murder based on their own confession that they killed and ate a fellow sailor in order to keep from starving.

The unfortunate sailor was a Dutchman, and the four starving men drew lots to see which should die, and the lot fell to the Dutchman twice in succession. Then the others strangled him and devoured his flesh.

The survivors told of terrible sufferings on board their disabled craft after it had been dismantled, and how one after another had plunged overboard in desperation. Each man, who had a family at home waiting for him, had a hard fight with his desire to end his miseries. At last only four were left. All of them were "able seamen" but emaciated by hunger and rendered limp and lame by exposure.

Then it was that they agreed to draw lots to see which one should allow himself to become food for the others. The poor Dutchman drew the shortest straw, but even then he did not care to die. He remonstrated with the method adopted to decide such a serious matter. Again they drew lots and again the Dutchman was the unlucky one. He saw that fate was against him and calmly lay down on the deck while the others prepared for the slaughter.

For half an hour they disputed as to the method they should adopt in killing him, but their consultation was brought to an end by a suggestion from the victim. He said he had heard that strangulation was an easy death, and they immediately proceeded to follow the victim's advice.

One held his arms while he sat upon his legs and the other tied a stout cord about the man's neck. It did not take long to extinguish life, and then they set about carving him into bits.

It was the finding of human bones in the abandoned hulk that led to the discovery of cannibalism, and when confronted with their awful crime the men confessed. Their counsel hopes, however, to free them on the ground that the victim not only agreed to enter the scheme, but suggested the method by which he should be put to death.

HANGINGS.

Chloroforming May not After all be Less Painful.

Dr. Isaac Farrar.

As to chloroforming being "less painful" than to die on the gallows, whether the neck be broken or not, I have my doubts. Many of our strong, able bodied men resist for several moments the anæsthetic action of chloroform. To them it is an awful smothering sensation, which is shown by the muscular resistance and the glare of the eyes. In case of hanging, when properly executed, there cannot be the slightest pain after the instantaneous shock, as all nerve communication with the brain is cut off and that most potent organ becomes completely congested, which, no doubt, is equivalent to profound sleep. This has been the evidence in several instances of those who have been cut down or rescued in the attempt at suicide by hanging without any apparent idea of breaking their necks.

In Hartford, Conn., in 1872, I attended the execution of Wilson, an intelligent, able-bodied man, aged 45 years, who was hanged for the murder of the warden of the Wethersfield (Conn.) state prison. I told him as he was about to ascend the scaffold that I did not think he would suffer any pain after the first shock. I was one of the examining physicians and desired to substantiate, if possible, the fact. Therefore, I told him as soon as he dropped I would take hold of his hand, and if he was free from pain to squeeze it, which he promised to do, and did with considerable force, the other hand remaining motionless.

We found upon examination that his neck had not been broken. If it had, and the spinal marrow severed, he would not have had the power to comply with my request. Surely, in this case we had the evidence of a dying-man. If there is no pain in such a death where the neck is not broken, evidently there cannot be when it is, after the first shock.

Compelled to Move.

To close out before moving we will sell at auction all our goods. Be sure to attend the sale now going on at 222 Ohio street, Original Racket.